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Vol. XCIX.



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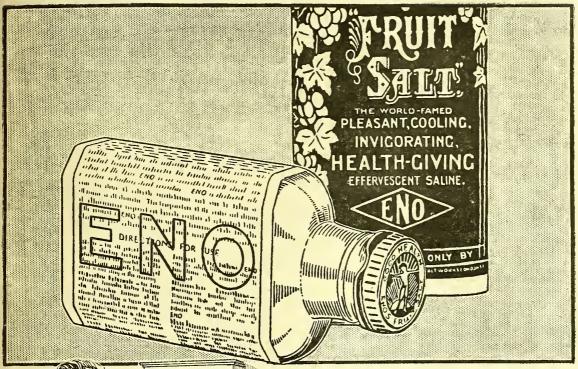
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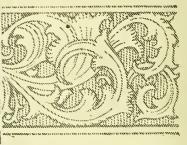


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Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President of the Board of Trade), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct., 1923

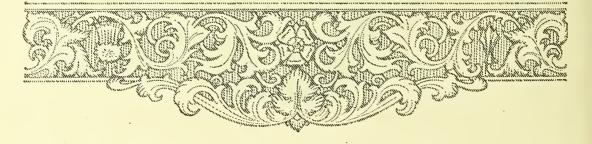
"We must seek to develop our markets to the fullest extent possible. The more we can develop them within the British Empire the better."

Mr. W. L. Machenzie-King (Prime Minister of Canada), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct., 1923

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Zimmermann, C., & Co. (Chem.), Ld.
Zimmermann, C., & Co. (Chem.), Ld. (Idozan, &c.) xiv



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"GUILDFORD, SURREY"

P. A. T. A.

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331/3% PROFIT

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INCREASING
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ANNOUNCEMENT

To Manufacturers, Merchants, Warehousemen, Importers, and all Suppliers of General Merchandise.

In order to concentrate the collective purchasing power of their three Stores

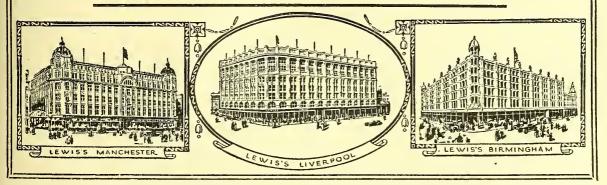
LEWIS'S LTD.

of Liverpool - Manchester - Birmingham will open

Central Buying Offices, at 9 Basinghall St., London, E.C.

Telephone: London Wall 5022 (3 Lines) on NOVEMBER 12th, 1923.

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Only ONE Man can have Optimus Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil

in each district, this being an exclusive line. It is a superb article, full 33% finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites and Glycerine. It is permanently inseparable—and yet perfectly fluid. Optimus Emulsion is packed in elegant flint ovals, lead scaled and tissue wrapped, with a handsome label in a scheme of blues, bearing retailer's name and address. Minimum opening order 6 doz. and address. Minimum opening order 6 doz. assorted sizes.

16oz. 4oz. 11/6 17/6 per doz. 7/6

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FREE is furnished with every 6 doz. order including seven pieces, as illustrated above. One large window bill for centre, two panel bills for sides, and four effective showcards.





DISPLAY

for Universal Embrocation comprising one Central Silhouetted Showcard, one effective circular cutout with the arresting globe design and two sidc-of-window panels supported by additional showcards, all effectively lithographed in colour.



The Most Popular Counter-Irritant UNIVERSAL. **EMBROCATION**

A LINE that will do you credit. Packed in 4 oz. blue actinic "poisons" capped smartly, labelled and cartoned in handsome style. With the window display, part of which is shown above, it sells on sight, especially at this season. The preparation is the best that CAN be made, and repeat orders are certain. One size only retailing of 1/3 In Cartons, 7/9 doz. Without Cartons, 7/3 doz.

A genuine "RING-CROSS" product—with all that that implies. . . .

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Contractors to the War Office, Board of Admiralty, India Office, etc.

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Branch Office

PALATINE BANK BUILDINGS, IO, NORFOLK ST MANCHESTER. Tel. No. City 5706/7., Tel Add Greeff, Manchester.



Stand FREE!

With Page - Barker's Scurf Lotion

For a limited period we will give one of these handsome Display Stands, as illustrated, with all orders of *Three Dozen Page-Barker's* Scurf Lotion. This is in addition to the free bonus of three 2/6 bottles. You also receive a generous supply of most attractive showcards and counter supply of most attractive showcards and counter leaflets printed with your own name and address, and the lotion with all these selling helps comes to you Carriage Paid. Here is an opportunity for you to make a big display of quick-selling Page-Barker—the only lotion guaranteed to eradicate Scurf. You know how quickly displayed goods sell—how slowly those that lie on a shelf amongst other merchandise. that lie on a shelf amongst other merchandise. Your profit on one dozen Page-Barker alone is 12/-, but note carefully that

An order for 3 dozen Page - Barker shows you

£2-3-6 PROFIT

GUARANTEE.
We, the Ilex Supply Co., Ltd., 252b Gray's Inn Rd., guarantee that in any case in which Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion fails to remove and entirely eradicate scurf we will refund the purchase price in full.

18/- dozen-Retails at 2/6

Distributors & Sole Selling Agents:

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,

4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf & Dandruff Lotion

Maws



Page

The Annual Fillip to Business Christmas

There are many reasons for good cheer at Christmas, and not the least important of these is the amount of business which Christmas creates. Money is spent freely and the business man is out to attract as much as possible of this respected commodity to his own till.

Does the pharmacist get his full share of Christmas business? Why shouldn't he? There are so many articles which he sells that come within the category of Christmas gifts-and in particular there are MERITOR Brushes.

A MERITOR Hair Brush for a lady—a MERITOR Shaving Brush for a man—a miniature MERITOR Tooth Brush for a baby -all apt suggestions to a customer in doubt over buying gifts.

> Let your Christmas windows include a show of MERITOR Brushes. You will soon attain that spirit of good cheer that is born of substantially increased business.

> > S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,

Aldersgate St., London,

and Barnet.

Telephone

Telegrams: Eleven Cent





Cables:

Eleven London

Code:-A.B.C.

Trade Report.

ASPIRIN-STEADILY ADVANCING.

CASCARA EXT.-ALREADY WELL ADVANCED, AND HIGHER PRICES EXPECTED SHORTLY.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF TABLETS?

FOR THE PRESENT OUR PRICES FOR BOTH LINES REMAIN AS HERETOFORE:-

ASPIRIN, 5 gr. 25's, 3/6 per doz.

50's, 5/-100's, 8/-1000, 3/9.

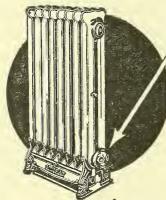
CASCARA EXT. 2 gr. 25's, 3/- per doz.

50's, 4/9 100's, 7/3 1000, 3/3. 1000,

3d. per dozen less on gross quantities,

Compare the above with Competitors' prices.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ltd., Newman House, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2.



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Send for our free BOOKLET

With this Valve, Perfect Heating now becomes CHEAPEST HEATING

No Heating System has the SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of Wright's "St. Andrew" Gas-Steam Radiators. Shops and Stores all over the country find that, once they have these Radiators, their Heating troubles vanish. These Radiators have a Patent Economy Valve which, as soon as the Shop becomes comfortably warm, cuts down the gas supply automatically, keeping it at just the small amount necessary to maintain the right temperature. These Radiators are as simple as a Gas Fire, lit up in a moment and turned off when not needed.

Moreover, any number of Radiators may be used at one time. Nothing can get out of order, and they are in every way the ideal system of Heating for present-day requirements of economical working.

With the "St. Andrew" there is no trouble, as with other Radiators, in frosty weather.

WRIGHT

ISSEX WORKS

THE LCC BRAND

Aspirin Tabs. . . . 25's 3/9
Aspirin Tabs. . . 100's 9/Chilblain Tabs. . . 25's 4/6
Cold Cure Tabs. . 20's 5/Cough Syrup . 2½ ozs. 7/6
Digestive Syrup 2½ ozs. 10/Emuls. C.L. Oil
with Hypo. . . 6 ozs. 10/Ditto . . . 12 ozs. 15/-

REVISED PRICES

Ext. Malt and C.L. Oil . 1 lb. 11/9
Ditto . . . 2 lb. 21/Ditto . . . 4 lb. 39/6
Headache and

Neuralgia Tabs. 16's 6/Syrup of Figs . 2½ ozs. 8/Borated Dusting

Powder ... 9/6
Solidified Brilliantine .. 6/6
Vanishing Cream 2 ozs 10/-

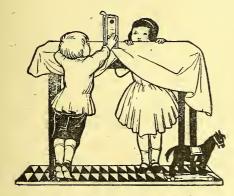
Vanishing Cream 2 ozs. 10/-

THE "ELCO" Toilet and Medicinal Series can be described as la creme de la creme of the products of modern pharmacy.

It is the friend of the Family of Quality. Quality is suggested in every product of a series, the very appearance of which adds dignity to a Pharmacy.

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HOVENDEN'S CHRISTMAS PERFUMERY.



No. 1961. Containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (about) Fancy bottle, good Perfume, 30/- doz.



No. 1411. Good quality one drop Perfumes, assorted names, stoppered bottles, with glass rod, each in satin lined case, 8/3 doz.; by 3 doz., 8/- doz.



No. 1962. Containing 1 oz. (about) Fancy bottle, good Perfume, 29/- doz.

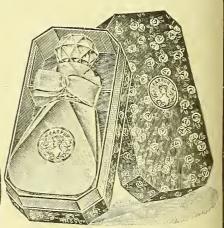


No. 1960. Containing 1½ oz. (about) Fancy bottle, good Perfume, 27/6 doz.





(Similar to illustration.)



No. 1959. Containing 1½ oz. (about) Fancy bottle, good Perfume, 27/- doz.

Special Value - 4/- Card,

We have a large selection of Fancy Perfumes, Cologne, Lavender Water, etc., from 4/3 doz. to 11/6 each.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., LONDON

89, 91, 93 & 95, CITY ROAD, FINSBURY, E.C.I.

And 2), 30, 31, 32 & 33, BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.I.

Tel.: Clerkenwell 1260 (2 lines). Factory: 41 to 53, BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.J.

Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).



COMPRESSED TABLETS

D 1	11	each containing	

			²⁵	50	100`	1000
Aspirin, gr. 5			3/9	6/-	9/-	4/3
Ammoniated Quinine, 1	dr.		6/3		17/6	12/-
Bismuthated Magnesia			-	6/6		
(Plain or Mint flavoured)	• • •	• •		U/U		
DI I I C	• •		4/-	5/9	8/6	4/-
					8/-	3/-
Calcium Lactate (Chilbla	iii), grs.	,				
Calomel, gr. 1	• •		3/3	4/3	5/9	1/9
Cascara, grs. 2			3/6	5/6	8/6	4/-
Cinnamon and Quinine			4/6	7/3	11/9	6/6
Cold Cure Tablets			(20's) 4/3	(40's) 6/9	<u> </u>	
				- '	16/6	10/6
Easton's Syrup, 1 dr.	• •	• •	5/9		10/0	10/6
Formalin and Mint				6/6		
Gregory Powder, grs. 5			4/3	6/3	10/6	5/6
Laxative Vegetable			4/6		11/9	6/6
Phenacetin, grs. 5			5/3		14/3	9/-
Phenacetin Comp	• •	• •	5/9	9/3	15/9	10/-
Quin. Sulph., grs. 2	• •		7/3	12/3	21/6	15/-
Sodii Cit., grs. 2			3/6	4/9	6/9	2/6
., 0			24's	36's		1
Phosphorous and Quinit	ne Tabl	ets	4/-	5 /-		

Our "Mortar," "Anchor," "Purple Key" and "Star" SERIES give you exclusive right (within a reasonable radius) of the selected design with your own name incorporated.

Specimen pack willingly sent on request.

Special Packings for Export.

Prices on application:

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists, LIVERPOOL, ENG.

A "LIVE" LINE

for your
CHRISTMAS TRADE

We advise you to write us at once for particulars of the WATCH-SHAPE FLASK Series of our famous

"ELSTER PLATZ"

BRAND

EAU DE COLOGNE



The quality and "getup" are of the best, and the prices are such as to appeal to all classes of customers.

The bottles are of a superior make, with spacious pedestal bases which give them a firm stand on the shelf.

The Cologne is manufactured solely from natural floral oils and pure grain spirit.

We are actual distillers of Neroli, Bergamot, and most of the other oils entering into its composition. This fact enables us to offer the various sizes at prices which, in view of the quality, cannot be beaten.

Supplied in ½ oz., 1 oz., and 2 oz. Flasks.

Artistic Show-cards sent with each consignment.

SPURWAY ET CIE, Ltd.

89 Great Eastern St. LONDON - E.C.2

PARIS LEIPSIC NEW YORK CANNES-GRASSE KINGSTON, Ontario
Telegrams: "NEROLI, LONDON."

JAKSON'S PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER & CAMOMILE OILS

are the BEST.

Produced and Prepared by

THE LARGEST GROWERS & DISTILLERS IN ENGLAND.

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An ideal wrapping for Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Articles of Toilet, etc., etc.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

CELLO-DRESSINGS. The only sterilisable dressing unaffected by time, heat and moisture.

Agents Wanted where not represented.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from

The CELLOPHANE COMPANY

7, 8 & 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1.

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The Vogue of Oriental Perfumes

The present demand for perfumery of the heavy, oriental type is met very completely by 'Distol' Ottos.

"Distol" Oriental, Nubian Poppy, Bouquet, Passion Flower, Tréfle, Orchid and Royal Orchid are all variations of this theme.

An ounce of any of them costs 7/6 and makes 80 ozs. of choice perfumery by the mere addition of S.V.R. and Aq. Dest. Write now for samples of six oriental perfumes made under commercial conditions from "Distol" Ottos.

¶ Other Oriental "Distols" are: "Bean Blossom," "Lotus Blossom," "Incense," "Indiana," "Rey del Hassin."

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World-Famed

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PERFUME.

The Strength and Delicacy of the Aroma remains unchanged. It is still manufactured to the Original formulæ as when invented in 1855.

REPUTATION COUNTS.

Are you stocking P. & L. lines? They are proved ready sellers. They show you a good profit. They add to YOUR Reputation.



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LIAMSON BROS.



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'Phone HOP 3419



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A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand people buying foreign blades when such as yours are obtainable."

BLANARANTELD Such STTAW BLADE TESTED & GUARANTEED

12 Perfect Blades in Every Dozen.

For Gillette-Type and Autostrop-type holders

50 % PROFIT on cost for the dealer.

Sole Manufacturers: JOHN WATTS, Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD. London: 24, REDCROSS ST., E.C.1.

Established over 150 years.

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The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to-

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

The 'ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS Ltd.'

Distillers of Essential Oils and Manufacturers of Perfumery Products

MYSORE S. India

have been appointed as from the 1st Sept., 1923, Sole Consignees and Distributors of

MYSORE GOVT. SANDALWOOD

Satisfying all pharmacopæia and possessing an excellent aroma.

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Wonderful value for your Christmas Trade

HAT would you say to a perfume of finest Parisian quality, put up in bottles of half-guinea size and style or packing, but selling at 6/9?

You would say it was certain of large demand!

FLAMME ARDENTE, the new perfume, was created by Héra, a master parfumeur of Paris, especially to meet such a demand.

It is fascinating, enticing, captivating as only the fine Parisian perfumes are. The embossed gold labelled bottles are packed in attractive flame-coloured boxes possessing a quiet atmosphere of refinement.

We have cut our profits to the minimum in the belief that the popularity of FLAMME ARDENTE will build a volume of sales that will give us a profit. Your profits are the standard $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

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Not only for appearance and size, but in the quality of the perfume itself, FLAMME ARDENTE can be put on your counters and in your windows and can be sold as a 6/9 perfume, the equal of any at half a guinea.

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A fully illustrated catalogue of Héra preparations will be sent free on request. Héra products are quick sellers.

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E have the pleasure to announce that commencing in November, and until further notice, we are enclosing with each 6 and 12 cake box (toilet and bath size) of

Price's Renowned Old English Lavender Soap



a handsome perfumed satchet filled with the finest lavender flowers.

This charming gift is certain to appeal to the public and stimulate the demand for PRICE'S RENOWNED OLDENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP—the soap in the neat wooden boxes. Your enquiries will be appreciated.

Works: GREENWICH

PRICE'S SOAP CO.LTD., BLACKFRIARS :: E.C.4.

Gerards TOILET SOAPS

SHAVING STICK In nickel case enclosed in carton. 9/3 per dozen.

chemist, none are so worthy of his serious consideration as Gerard's. They represent the highest possible degree of purity and quality and yet can be sold, with handsome profits,

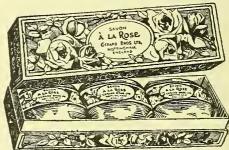
Among all the innumerable brands of toilet soaps offered to the

at a truly competitive price.

The two lines here

The two lines here illustrated are strongly recommended.

GERARD Bros. Ltd. NOTTINGHAM



Three wrapped tablets in box. Perfumes: Santal, Sweet Pea Violet, Rose, Lily, Carnation; 40/6 per gross tablets.





The Original and Best

SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE

has many imitators but no equal.

Its elegance and utility appeal to all.

Made from the finest Eau de Cologne. Refreshing when rubbed on the forehead, pleasant as a smelling bottle, invaluable in a heated atmosphere and when travelling. A real acquisition to every household. Excellent after shaving. A boon to those in hospital.

Retails at 3s. 6d. Minimum (P.A.T.A.) Per doz. 32/-

SPECIAL TERMS FOR BONDED SHIPMENT OF 4 gross minimum.

SOLID ENGLISH LAVENDER

Similar size and packing as "FROZOCLONE" but in BLUE glass.

TERMS AS FOR FROZOCLONE.



THE IDEAL FRUITY LAXATIVE

In Pastille form. Delicious, Reliable, Effective.

Retails at 2s. 3d. minimum. Per dozen 21s.

REDUCED PRICES FOR EXPORT.



THE NAIL POLISH

with new and distinctive features. Softens the cuticle. Brilliant polish.

Retails 1s. 9d. Per dozen 15s.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

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DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.1.

Toilet Specialties.

A GEECE DICCE	err.	ECO.	
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		per doz.	
		per doz.	DATA
		to Retailer	
PILENTA SOAP		10/-	1/-
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		401	41
PROLACTUM		10/-	1/-
For the lips.			•
For the lips.		401	
PARSIDIUM JELLY		10/-	1/-
		- 1	,
For wrinkles,	. 01 22		
ALLACITE OF ORAN	GE		
		00/0	-010
BLOSSOM	• • •	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.			
DOD A BITITAN		00/6	010
BORANIUM		22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.			
OT TOTAL TRUTT		22/6	0/8
	000	22/0	2/6
For a face lotion.			
		22/6	0/6
COLLIANDUM	***	22/0	2/6
For a face tint.			
TATACAT		22/6	2/6
		22/0	4/0
A deodorant.			
TEKKO PASTE		00/6	0/6
		22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.			
		22/6	2/6
STALLAX		22/0	2/0
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TITUTE A T TATE		31/6	3/6
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			-/-
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			_, _
For grey and faded hair.			
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TIEGOTT THEOLOGICAL			-,-
To check excessive perspi	ration	locally.	
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Describing the heads			_, _
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COCONOIDS		31/6	3/6
		/-	-, -
For figure development.			

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES For obesity.	{	36/- 58/6	4/s 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM	***	45/-	5/-
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	•••	10/-	1/-

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COLONAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: AI,L WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia),
Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.

South Africa: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.

India: FRAMJER & SON, Bombay.
A. I., CHOUDRY, Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.

South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calla
Salta 264, Buenos Aires.

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HAI,I., Ltd., Singapore.



The

HENNA CULT

of Hair Beauty, based on the famous

EVAN-WILLIAMS ORIGINAL

HENNA SHAMPOO

daily extends its boundaries, and is now a subject for popular journalism.

It pays to sell this famous line.

You will find full details of terms and prices in the current issue of "THE SHAMPOO SALESMAN," a copy of which is gladly sent on request.

Be sure to order



Wholesale only: THE EVAN-WILLIAMS CO., LTD. 14/15 Union Street, LONDON, W.1.



Silent Salesmen at your service

If you choose you can have salesmen, silent but effective, working for you continuously—Forhan's For the Gums showcards.

Forcefully and convincingly they reiterate the most important points in Forhan's For the Gums advertising, reminding people of the ever present danger of Pyorrhea, urging them to buy Forhan's For the Gums at once and so protect themselves.

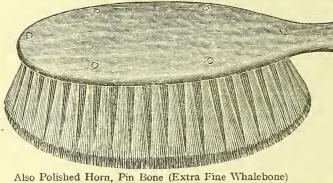
These showcards, with their commonsense appeal and the whole weight of the Forhan's For the Gums national advertising behind them, act as a very attractive reminder to the thousands who are constantly being impressed by the advertisements. They drive their message home at the most favourable moment—when the prospect is right outside your pharmacy.

Write for a free supply of showcards to-day.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4.



HALEBONE HAIR BRUSHES



BEST LONDON MADE.

Wholesale and Export Only.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

Write for Prices and Samples. The most complete Range in the Trade.

Rubber Cushion Hair Brushes, Rose and Satin Stained Backs,

in Bristle and Pin.

Wholesale Brush Manufacturer & Importer.

JOHN FREEMAN, 10 Moor Lane, LONDON, E.C.2 Telephone London Wall 1656.

Factory: WALTHAMSTOW



FAIRY DYES

Mean Greater Turnover for You-and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

THERE is no more attractive line on the market to-day—there is no better seller—and no article has made larger strides in popular favour.

are now sold in glass tubes, encased in smart, clean-looking "safety-first" cartons. They are retailed at 2d. each, made in 25 popular shades and colours, and are extensively advertised in the right publications.

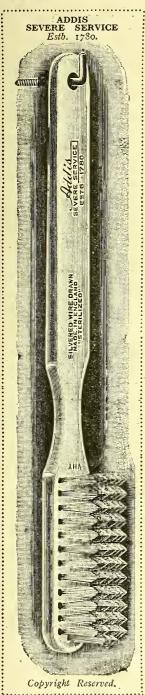
You can rely upon Pairy Dyes—for prompt delivery in any quantities—for fresh stocks—for quick, easy-to-handle, clean turnover, and as tried favourites your customers are always satisfied. See that you are supplied without delay.

For Trade Terms and particulars write to

37-41 GLASSFORD ST. GLASGOW.

292 UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.1. London Depot

The First Tooth Brush



was made in 1780 by WILLIAM ADDIS in London, England. The business then founded has been carried on continuously, passing direct from father to son. The policy of the business has always been "Service" to user.

When purchasing a Tooth Brush, should you require a stiff brush for Severe Service, ask for

"Addis Severe Service"

This is typically an English Style Gentleman's Brush, made of Unbleached Bristles, with small serrates on a plain straight handle.

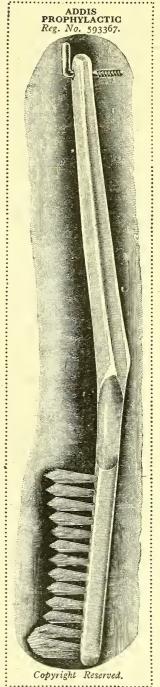
For those who require a smaller and more stylish brush the

" Addis Prophylactic"

on a curved handle, will fill the want. This brush is made in Very Hard Unbleached Bristles, Hard White, Medium White, and Soft if required. We recommend the Hard for the average use, bristles always being softer when wet.

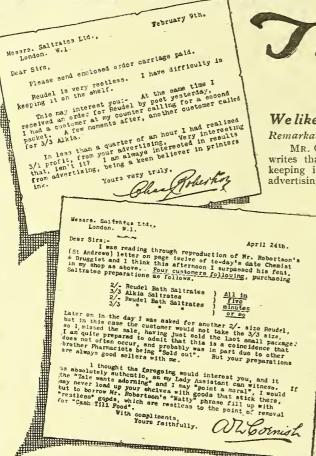
Both these brushes are hand-fashioned and hand-drawn, the best materials and methods of workmanship being used regardless of cost.

Manufactured in England and Guaranteed by: THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.



ROBT. ADDIS & SON

BRUSH WORKS, HERTFORD, ENGLAND



NOTE.—The above letters were sent to us without solicitation of any kind.

Thanks!

We know our lines are wonderful sellers but—

We like to get letters like these from chemists-

Remarkable Testimony-

MR. CHARLES ROBERTSON, 115, Market St., St. Andrews, writes that the stock is so restless that he has difficulty in keeping it on the shelf. He realised 3/1 profit from our advertising within fifteen minutes.

MR. A. W, CORNISH, 158, Lower Ashley Road, Bristol, had sales amounting to 10/6 during a period of five minutes and would have sold more if he had not run out of stock.

We have numerous other similar letters which will appear in future advertisements.

ALKIA SALTRATES

The best specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Troubles, etc.

Price 3/3 P.A.T.A.

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

Unequalled for the Bath or Foot-bath.

Price 2|- and 3/3 P.A.T.A.

KAL-SEL The Super Saline,

Price 1/11 P.A.T.A.

BIG SELLERS

DISPLAY MATERIAL OF STRONG SELLING POWER SENT FREE ON REQUEST

'Here the familiar "Reudel Bath Saltrates" caught the eye. The wonderful hold that this preparation has on the public is well known to every chemist. It is one of the many preparations where the stock never worries the owner. While this may be particularly said of Reudel, the other lines shown such as Alkia Saltrates, Nemolin and Kal-sel have a wonderful popularity, and the confidence of the firm in their goods was shown by the freedom with which samples were being distributed. This all tends to good business,"

Extract from "The British and Colonial Pharmacist," Oct 1923.

You can stock These goods on GUARANTEED SALE TERMS

Carriage paid in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted.

SALTRATES LIMITED, EUSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, N.W.1.

A Popular Proprietary in a Popular Size at a Popular Price

Many of our friends in the trade have pointed out to us that there is a considerable demand for

MERCOLIZED WAX

in a smaller and cheaper packing than the standard 3/6 size. We have therefore decided to put out this preparation in a "popular" size, tastefully got up to sell at

2/- to the Public. 18/- trade, P.A.T.A.

Attractive showcards are in course of preparation, and we shall be pleased to send a supply on application.

We should like to make it quite clear that this new departure is by no means intended to supersede the well-known 3/6 packing, but it is felt that sales are probably lost in certain districts owing to the large package only being available, and it is these which we desire to secure.

Obtainable through all Wholesalers.

Sales guaranteed, as usual, by

DEARBORN (1923) LTD., 37 Grays Inn Rd., LONDON, W.C.1

QUALITY MAKERS of

Malt Ext. and

All packings.

C. Tolkien & Co. Factory & Maltings — Apollo Works, Offices & Warehouse—Commercial Mills, Blackburn.

Established 1886.

BELFAST—31 Antrim Road.

108 galls.

HOGSHEADS. 54 galls.

27 galls,

STRENGTH 16.5°-17° Abs. Alc. Grade A.

18'-19° Abs. Alc.

19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3.

Telephone: Avenue 3013.

IN IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS. 4/-

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD. 182 Gray's Inn Road - - LONDON SOLE CONSIGNEES.

Pure Food Gelatine

Our entirely new works at Chent produces gelatine of all grades conforming to the most severe Pure Food Laws of all countries.

Sole Agent for U.K., Colonies and U.S.A.:

PAUL INGENLATH. Monument Buildings, LONDON, E.C.3.

'Phone: Minories 2576.

Telegrams : " Ingenlath,

SOCIÉTÉ GENÉRALE BELGE DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES Works also at CHENT BELGIUM AISEAU-HEMIXEM(ANTWERP) & MORNIMONT

New ZEALAND



Bee Hive 24/2's Tins S Per Dozen CARRIAGE PAID.

Quotations for bulk (cases of 2/60 lb. Tins) all grades, on application to:

& CO., LTD.

HONEY DEPARTMENT,

TOOLEY ST., LONDON, S.E.1.

DIABETES



The Cheltine and Manhu Foods for DIABETICS are now manufactured under one management at Cheltenham Spa, Eng., and trade terms and sing matter are quest to TINE AND OODS CO. eltenham Spa, Eng.

full particulars as to trade terms and supplies of advertising matter are gladly supplied on request to

THE CHELTINE AND MANHU FOODS CO.

Cheltine Works, 17 Cheltenham Spa, Eng.



BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ld.

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Wholesale & Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

Telephone: Hop. 4362 (3 lines),

Telegram: " Ipecac, London."

Anticipate your winter demands and ask us to quote you for

EMULSION COD LIVER OIL AND

EXTRACT OF MALT and COD LIVER OIL.

Two of our leading lines, very attractively got up and unsurpassable in quality.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.



ADVERTISING DISPLAY **TERMS**

enable chemists who will give a 10 days' Glaxo Window Display to buy at prices that show a profit of 28 to 39 per cent. on cost. The net prices per dozen tins, after deducting discount and special display allowances, are as follows:-

Glaxo Special Advertising Display Prices

Retail Price	£3 orders	£6 orders	£12 orders
1/6 Glaxo	14/1	13/8	13/-
2/6 ,,	23/5	22/10	21/7
4/6 ,,	42/2	41/~	38/11
7/6 ,,	70/2	68/5	64/10

Orders for Glaxo on these special terms can be executed by any of the Official Glaxo Distributors, to whom they will be passed, if desired, by

THE SALES MANAGER GLAXO HOUSE, 56 OSNABURGH STREET LONDON, N.W.1

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE

FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

"Crown" Brand Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro" — Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.

48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL

for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions where shown.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine (Robinson's Bull Head Brand.)

Lifos Tonic Blood Wines Vin Ferri-Citratis B.P.

English Port Style

Sherry, Ginger, Orange, Cowslip, Raisin, Blackcurrant, Blackberry, Elderberry, Tent, Muscadine, Grape, Rhubarb, etc. 17/- Per Dozen (Bottles Included).

"Oval" Quarts English Port Style 24/6 Per Dozen (Bottles Included).

Samples Free to the Trade.

B. ROBINSON & CO., LTD.

PENDLETON

MANCHESTER.

WRITE TO-DAY AND COMPARE OUR TERMS.

SUTTONS

CALVES FEETJELLY

When the doctor orders Calves Feet Jelly he has in mind a product fresh from the makers. This standard of absolute freshness is possible only where the preparation of Calves Feet Jelly is regular and constant.



In order to meet normal demand, it has always been Sutton's practice to prepare fresh supplies every week. Hence the reputation of Sutton's Calves Feet Jelly (made from genuine feet), as an article of highest purity, full food value, great palatability and absolute freshness.

PLAIN AND IN USUAL FLAVOURS

When you see a Sutton product its finer quality is obvious, Please send for terms— G.F. SUTTON. Sons & Co.

G. F. SUTTON, Sons & Co. Brandon Road, York Road, King's Cross, London, N.7.

A good name is more than riches

NEW PRICES and SIZES of



THE GREAT NERVE OOD AND FLESH BUILDER

In response to the demand for this excellent tonic and flesh-building treatment at popular prices, the following prices and terms are now in force:

1/3 size "IRVONA," Trade price 12/- per doz.

5/- ,, ,, ,, 48/- ,

12/- ,, ,, ... 115/- ..
Old sizes (3/- and 15/-) credited in full in exchange for the new sizes

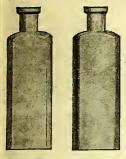
Another line rapidly growing in popularity :" IRVOLAX" (the safe aperient),

1/3 size 12/- per doz, 3/- ,, (four times the quantity) 27/- ,,

Obtainable through the usual wholesale houses, or direct if cash sent with order.

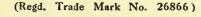
P. J. WILLIAMS

27 Finsbury Street, LONDON, L.C.2











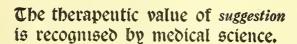












Pour Dispensing Bottles-should suggest to the patient the quality and virtue of your drugs.

Use, therefore, W Dispensina Bottles which for genera= tions have been regarded as the best.

Accurate in capacity, free from Arsenic and Lead, and bandsome. in appearance.

In ten different styles and in full ranges of sizes and graduations. Lettered with Chemist's name and address if so required.

Obtainable through all the leading dealers.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO., LTD. BARNSLEY, ENGLAND,

















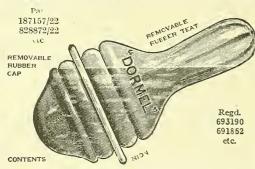
Established 1828.

Dummies superseded at last

BY THE

"DORMEL" & "DO-WELL"

Infant Miniature Feeders



These new inventions are MINIATURE FEEDING BOTTLES for administering sufficient I oney, fruit jude, sugar, etc., to soothe the most fretful baby to sleep. THEY CANOT BE USED AS DUMMIES, as they collapse, when the contents have teen extracted. By removing the rubber cap of the "Dormel" pattern, same can be used as an excellent NIPPLE SHIELD. SIMPLE, HYGIENIC AND HEALTHY FOR BABY. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS AND NURSES. British Made throughout.

As shown at the recent Medical Exhibition.

Apply (Makers to the Wholesale Trade only):

JOHN DOWELL & SONS, LID. Globe Works, Chatsworth Rd., Clapton, London, E.5 'Phone: Dalston 2219. Telegrams: Acetized, Phone, London.



Wobtain at once List of Remedies Offers and Free Sales Helps from

Spratt's Patent Ltd. 24/5, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.

One man in four owns a Dog

One man in four is a prospective customer if you stock Spratts' Dog Remedies.

Do not let good business pass

The dog requires appropriate remedies just as you do. or any of your customers — see that he gets it through you.

SPRATT'S DOG REMEDIES AND SOAPS

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WILLS' UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

FEES (BRITISH ISLES):

Part 1 or 2 - £1 1 0
Parts 1 and 2 - £1 11 6

For Qualifying, Preliminary & Apothecaries' Hall Examination Individual subjects may be taken.

Full particulars from The Principals,
190 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W. 9.

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS!

Your Opportunity to

QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the Course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.), or the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.).

Write for full particulars—

C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., etc. 50 High Street BARNET (N.Z. Representative: C. AITCHISCN, PALMERSTON Ntb.)

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Principals-HENRY WOOTTON, B.Sc. C. W. GOSLING, Ph.C.

Jan. 9th.—Three Months' Revision Course (Minor)

Books published at London College :-

London College Passes—Pharmaceutical Examinations
Year ending July, 1921—Part I. 73—Part II. 142.
Year ending July, 1922—Part I. 82—Part II. 115.

Apply—
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THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

186 CLAPHAM RD., LONDON, S.W.9.

Principal: H. LUCAS, Ph.C., F.C.S.,
assisted by a fully qualified and competent staff.

EXAMINATION RESULTS (SESSION 1923) To Date,

October, 1922—Passes 23; Qualified, 11; Part I only, 12. January, 1923— " 25; " 19; " " 6. April, 1923— " 27; " 9; " , 18.

N.B.—These passes represent 75% nearly of the presentation at each Examination from this College.

FULL COURSE STARTED OCTOBER 10th.

Fee 6 Months, 20 guineas; 9 months, 30 guineas.

For all particulars apply The Principal.



(OPPOSITE AGRICULTURAL HALL.)

CODES-A.B.C. 5th Edition, SCOTT'S 10th Edition (1906), and Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

XMAS WINDOW TICKETS & WINDOW POSTERS

produced in Artistic & Refined Colorings for advertising Christmas Presents List No. C.D. 740 Showing 100 Designs Free

DUDLEY & COY HOLLOWAY R? LONDON. N.

Crusader

TELEGRAMS: "ASSORTED, PHONE, LONDON."

Pure Red Rubber Sponge.

Companion to the "Crusader" Rubber Hot Water Bottle. Retailed in 4 sizes:—44"x3"x1" at 11d., 5"x84"x2" at 1/8, 53"x34"x24" at 2/4, 7"x4"x24" at 3/6. Entirety British.

The Crusader Rubjer Co, Ltd. 62 London Wall, E.C.

I solicit your enquiries for MEDICAL FLATS in all sizes, plain and graduated. MEXICANS, POISONS, KALIS, LIMES, VIALS, CANNONS, OVALS, BRILLIANTINES, in all shapes. SCREW JARS, TABLET BOTTLES, etc. etc. All bottles used in perfumery and chemist trades. Special shapes made Wholesale quantities only.

VAN DER HOEKS, 321/23 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.



For

Write to

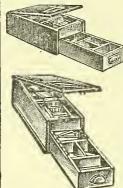
Youldon tred. 'Phone: London Wall 3529.

Formerly proprietor of E. YOULDON. Established 1840.

PORTLAND HOUSE,

73 Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.2,

Wires: "Youldon, Stock, London."



THE "LITTLE CHAMPION" TILL. Well-seasoned hardwood, Mahogany polished. Alarm Bell. Lid fitted with lock and key. Size over all, $16 \times 8 \stackrel{1}{\downarrow} \times 6 \stackrel{1}{\downarrow}$ ins. each 29/6

THE " EFFICIENCY " TILL.

Solid Mahogany, highly polished, Check action to drawer. Lid fitted with lock and key. Alarm Bell, Spring Clip. Size over ali, 18×9×7; ins. Complete, packed nwood box. Can also be supplied in solid Oak at same price

Till Coils, 31 ins. wide, 5/- dozen extra. List No. C.D. 1009 of other Tills free on request. Any Till supplied on 14 days' approval upon receipt of cash or two wholesale trade references.

DUDLEY & COMPANY (C.D.)

Holloway Rd., London, N.7. City Showrooms: 65 Fore Street, E.C.2. **OWTAZIN**"



GUARANTEED DOUBLE

Delivery from Stock. Cases. Free Carriage Paid. Samples and Prices sent per return of post.

OWTAZIN CO. I. TOLMIE, M.P.S. Proprietor. 50-51 FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: London Wall 5482.

The "HOWARD"

Best British made. Guaranteed 2 years. GREY 6×10 6×8 6×12 2/9 3/= 3/4 each

> 12×8 10×8 10×12 4/6 ,, 3/6 4/-

 14×10 14×8 5/6 each 5/-

Single Bottles supplied at above prices. 5% special discount on 3-doz. assorted lots and name on free.

RED $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on above prices.

COVERS for above:

12×8 10×8 12×10 Plush or Velours 1/7 1/10 2/2 each 9 d. 10⅓d: $1/0\frac{1}{2}$,, Molleton

THOS. SWALES

20/24 Butts Court & 89 Albion St., LEEDS

You need this Stove in YOUR Stores

····

It provides a warm and pleasant atmosphere for your customers and better facilities for your assistants to make sales.

CLARK'S PATENT

generates only PURE HEAT without Smoke or Smell. It can be brought into operation at a moment's notice. Always that inviting and

a moment's notice. Always that inviting and cheerful glow whether used with GAS or OIL. NO FLUE REQUIRED, as all products are scientifically condensed. Highly economical. Can be placed in any position and permanently fixed or merely connected (if used with gas) with flexible tubing as desired. tubing as desired.

Our little booklet will in-terest you, and be sent FREE if you write to-day stating it for GAS or OlL.

CLARK'S SYPHON STOVE CO., LIMITED 164a Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

Works Warrington.



The only hygieni FLUELESS STOVE





Facsimile of No. 4 Tablet.

U.G.B. bottles meet the vital importance of accuracy in contents, corkage and graduations demanded by the discriminating dispenser.

Aside from the regular line of dispensing flats, etc., we draw your attention to an achievement:

The U.G.B. Tablet"

OWEN'S AUTOMATIC MACHINE MADE.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND OFFERED. ALL THE CAPS FIT! A STRONG SOUND TABLET. STANDING ON AN EVEN BASE.

EVERY FEATURE that a pocket TABLET should embody-but heretofore has not.

You may place orders for U.G.B. Bottles of all kinds with the greatest confidence.

IF ANY DIFFICULTY IS EXPERIENCED IN SECURING SUPPLIES FROM YOUR WHOLESALER, KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH

Works :

Charlton - - London. Castleford - - - Yorks. St. Helens - - - Lancs.

Hunslet - - - Leeds.

Seaham Harbour, Durham.

MANUFACTURERS · LIMITED

Cannington, Shaw & Co., Ltd.; Nuttall & Co. (St. Helens) Ltd.; Robert Candlish & Son, Ltd.; Alfred Alexander & Co., Ltd.; E. Breffit & Co., Ltd.; United Glass Bottle Mfrs. (Charlton) Ltd.

Head Office: 40/43 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone: Central 8080 - 8089 (10 lines).

Telegrams: "Unglaboman, Estrand,



AND DRUGGIST A. C. COSSOR & SON Established 1859. High Class Clinical Thermometers PATENT THE ACCOSON ASEPTIC CLINICAL. The Thermometer is sterilised each time it is placed in the case, and the markings on the tube are not defaced. Any 4" clinical will fit the case. Prices on application or can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF EASY SET CLINICAL THERMOMETERS. Contractors to all Government Departments. Accoson Works, Vale Road, London, N.4. Telephone: Tottenham 1880.





SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE CHEMIST'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT

The Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe



Gold Medal Awarded, Paris, 1902, by the Société d'Hygiene of France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the vagina with a volume of whirling spray, which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.

Fully Protected by Patents.









You can safely recommend it.

Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. The MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly.

> Trade price, 125/- per doz. Retail price, 15/- each.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd. 86 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.

If you are interested in-

Chemists and Druggists

Drug Stores

Chemical Manufacturers

Photographic Trades

Manufacturing Chemists
Wholesale Druggists

Dentists

Surgical Appliance Makers

and any kindred trade

You will find their names and addresses carefully classified in—

KELLY'S DIRECTORY

OF

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

1923 edition.

JUST PUBLISHED.

30/- post free.

It also contains an extensive list of Proprietary Brands and Articles with the names and addresses of the makers.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LTD., 186, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Still further reductions in the prices of

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

BEST ENGLISH MAKE GUARANTEED

PRICES:

The "EMPIRE	" Brand	1	The "DU	IO-IN-U	'NO."	
(Ordinary Patte	rn.)	s. d.	(Quick S	hake-Down.)		s. d.
Hospital pattern	per doz.		al pattern	•••	per doz.	20 0
60-seconds, plain	*** ,,	14 0 ,,	, lens from	1t	"	22 0
	••• ,,	15 0 60-seco		•••	**	23 0
,, lens front	*** ,,	17 0	lens front		1)	24 0
30-seconds, plain	*** 77	17 0 30-seco		•••	15	24 0
" lens front …	*** ,,	19 0 ,	lens front	•••	,,	27 0

Each one in metal case, and packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid. Customers can have their names engraved on any of the above Thermometers free of charge.

NOTE.—The above prices are for guaranteed best London Made Thermometers, but which are NOT STAMPED at the National Physical Laboratory. If they are required so stamped (N.P.L.) the price will be 3/- per dozen more in each case.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of roj- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Frice Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD. 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.1.

Ensure obtaining best quality SURGICAL OILED SILKS & COTTONS by asking your wholesale house for "MACBEANS" the recognised high grade brand. EDWARD MACBEAN & CO., LTD. Manufacturers of Oil-proofed and Rubber-proofed fabrics of every description. London Warehouse: 6/8 LIME STREET SQUARE EC94. Offices & Works: WELLINGTON MILLS PORT DUMDAS, GLASGOW Telephone: 1995 Central, Telegrams: "Stormproof, Fen, London," Telegrams: "Stormproof, Fen, London," Telegrams: "Diamond, Glasgow,"





Severn Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

For the coming Winter

Now is the time to renew your stocks of Winter Requisites. The lines here mentioned are bound to be asked for again as they have been in the past. Our stocks are good, but the wise way would be to send inquiries at once.

These Specialities have filled a big demand for many years, and their entire reliability is well known.

If you are not yet acquainted with them, favour us with your inquiries, which will meet our immediate attention.

"ZORBO" (Regd.) Brand Pneumonia Jackets

No. 1. 8"×6" Infants. No. 4. 15"×12" Adults
No. 2. 10"×8" Children's. No. 5. 19"×13" ,
No. 3. 12"×10" ,, No. 6. 21"×15" extra large.

In all sizes to suit all users.

"CAPSICUM" Chest Protectors

Single and Double.

Small, Medium and Large.

Covers for Hot Water Bottles

Washable Ripple Cloth, assorted colours.

In all sizes

"ZORBO" (Regd.) First Aid Equipment for Factories.

"ZORBO" (Regd.) Superfine Absorbent Cotton Wool.

Hygienic Sanitary Specialities, etc.

ROBERT BAILEY & SON, LTD.

Manufacturers of high-class Surgical Dressings of all descriptions.

MARRIOTT STREET MILLS, STOCKPORT

Wholesale and Export only.

Best Value & British!

When it's Plasters talk Taylor's

Minimum Profit—100% on cost.

it tells

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD., SALFORD

and 21 ELY PLACE, LONDON, E.C.1.

When better Plasters are made—Taylor's will make them.

THREE QUICK SELLING LINES

WHICH EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK.



"NATIONAL" ZINC OXIDE PLASTER

On 5-yard and 10-yard Spools.

All Widths.

Strong. Pliable. Non-Irritant. Very Adhesive, Keeps Indefinitely.





"NATIONAL" SELF-ADHESIVE PLASTER

On Spools or in Tins.

Two of the numerous Counter Packings which sell at sight.

Write for Price List and Samples to-

A. DE ST. DALMAS & Co., LTD., LEICESTER.

We invite your examination of our Samples and Prices before ordering your Season's Supply of

CAPSICUM TISSUE

IN SHEETS

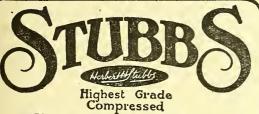
WEIGHT 6 ozs. 12" × 12" 24" × 12" 42" × 12" SUPERFICIAL AREA 72" × 12" PRICE PER DOZEN 4/3

> PACKED IN CARTONS BEARING ATTRACTIVE LABELS. FREE FROM STAMP DUTY, AND READY FOR SALE.

Also supplied in bulk in 1 lb. rolls, or cut to any size required.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd. Are Actual Spinners, Weavers & Bleachers,

Telegraphic Address: "STAGLINT." London Office: 168, OLD STREET, E.C.1. CHESTERFIELD, England



OTH BALL

white and all colours Samples & Prices (P.A.T.A) 6 Crystal Palace Park Rd. Sydenham London, England

OOPER & CO.

HOT WATER

7 Pall Mall East. London, S.W.1

TELE phones: Regent 8066 (Three lines). Superabound, Piccy, London.

J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd. Surgical & Athletic Appliance Manufacturers Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.







SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS for SUPPORT and WARMTH made in Fleecy, Felt, and Chamois, etc.

CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS, ELASTIC and LEATHER WRISTLETS, ARM PIECES, ELBOW PIECES and KNEE CAPS for Football, Golf and Hockey.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES and COVERS, ELASTIC WEB BANDAGES, all lengths, widths and qualities.



QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST. LOWEST

FOR THE

Coming Season

IN

MANICURE SETS DRESSING CASES SCENT SPRAYS EBONY TRINKET SETS POWDER BOWLS SHAVING STANDS

ARTHUR BERTON.

15-17 Worship Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

MANCHESTER and **GLASGOW** 36 Chapel Street, Victoria Bridge. 84 Miller Street.

Telegrams: "Aybelim, Finsquare, London." Phones: Clerkenwell 1347, 1348, 1349 (Private Exchange).

are universally recommended by doctors and nurses as the preventive as well as the remedy

FOR VARICOSE

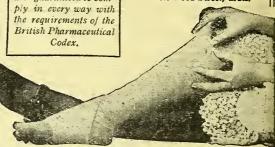
Hygienic, rubberless, washable, practically invisible under the stocking. A safety pin keeps them in place.

GUARANTEE

Norvic B.P.C.bandages are guaranteed to comthe requirements of the British Pharmaceutical

Sole Manufacturers: GROUT & CO., Ltd., GREAT YARMOUTH,

London Agent : T. S. EASTAWAY 35, Wood Street, E.C.2,



TRUSSES AND

'TRUFIT' ARCH LIFTS

Send for Catalogue and particulars of lines in particulars of lines



KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE STANDARD LIQUID PLASTER.

TRADE PRICES.

Retail Price. Trade Price. 101d. Pocket Size... 8/5 doz. 19/2 " 2/- Medium Size ... 28/91 ,, 3/- Physician's Size £3 and up Carriage Paid.

Order through your wholesaler or direct

Sole Agent for British Isles and Colonies-

J. E. GARRATT.

96 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

Companion Lines



SOOTHERS

Made of purest India Rubber.

No taste or smell.

Practically indestructible. The most perfectly made all-rubber soother ever offered for sale.

'SIMPLIC' TEATS

Made of purest India Rubber. In 8 different patterns. Each in separate carton. IN BOXES OF 3 DOZEN.

Ask your Wholesaler for "Simplic" REGD.

COME time ago there was brought to our notice a Vaccine prepared by Dr. Blaizot-late

of the Pasteur Institute—at his laboratory at Laigle, France.

It was claimed that this Vaccine prevented that secondary infection in Distemper which makes it so dangerous a disease, and many French Veterinary Surgeons gave evidence as to the excellent results they had obtained with it.

We agreed to take up the sale of the Vaccine in all English speaking countries if a prolonged test by an English Veterinary Surgeon resulted satisfactorily.

That test is now completed and the report we have received is printed hereunder.

We consider the report so satisfactory that in future the Vaccine against Distemper prepared by Dr. Blaizot will be sold by us in this and all other English speaking countries as

Messrs. A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 18, Marshalsea Road, S.E.I.

London. ist October, 1923.

Gentlemen During the past twelve months, at your request, I have thoroughly tested the Vaccine prepared by the Blaizot Laboratory for the prevention of the secondary infection in Distemper. Used as recommended as a preventive, I have found that if Distemper was contracted afterwards it was—in at least nine cases out of ten—of so mild a nature that the only symptom was a slight rise of temperature. Although it is not claimed that the Vaccine absolutely prevents Distemper, it certainly appears to increase a dog's natural resistance of the disease. Many dogs I vaccinated escaped distemper at shows at which others in the same classes, that were not vaccinated, caught it; in fact, I have no record of a vaccinated dog catching Distemper at a show.

As a curative the Vaccine has proved remarkably successful when used in the early stages of the disease before the secondary infection has occurred. For instance, in a certain kennel there were over thirty cases of Distemper; all were vaccinated, and the only dog that died was one in which the disease was somewhat advanced before the inoculations were made.

Generally speaking, the death-rate amongst the many cases I have treated with the Vaccine has been extremely low—not more than one in fifteen—and an outstanding feature of most cases has been the entire absence of certain unpleasant symptoms of Distemper such as the thick discharge from the nostrils and eyes. In all cases, to obtain good results, reasonable care must be taken of the patients—no crowding, warmth with good ventilation, light diet, and no dog allowed out until the temperature has been normal for at least ten days.

I can best express my opinion of the Vaccine by telling you I shall always use it until such time as something better is discovered—and that time may be very far distant. Yours faithfully (Signed) — M.R.C.V.S.

The above letter re the Distemper Vaccine prepared at the Blaizot Laboratory was signed before me on the 1st October, 1923, by a gentleman who satisfied me that he is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (M.R.C.V.S.).

(Signed) J. GAY WILKINSON, Solicitor to the Supreme Court.

5 & 7, Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E.1.

A.F.SHERLEY & CO.LTD. 18 MARSHALSEA RD., LONDON, S.E.I.

- A heas dine

Particulars are given on the opposite page of a Vaccine against Distemper which we have started to advertise extensively and for which there should be a considerable sale.

It is estimated that one householder in four owns a dog and every dog that has not had Distemper is liable to get it, just as every child is liable to get measles, but Distemper is more dangerous to dogs than measles is to children.

That is why many of your customers will thank you for bringing to their notice anything that minimises the dangers of Distemper and cheerfully buy it of you.

The Great Advantages of this VACCINE are—

- I. It is prepared by a noted French Scientist.
- 2. It is most favourably reported on by an eminent British Veterinary Surgeon and by many French Veterinary Surgeons.
- 3. The dose is the same for dogs of all sizes.
- 4. It retains its qualities for an indefinite period.
- 5. It is on the P.A.T.A. List and protected at marked price.
- 6. There is no risk of loss in stocking it as we exchange or pay cash for any goods returned to us at any time.
- 7. It is an *Entirely New Line* and by introducing it in your district you will gain new customers and get new business from old ones.

Literature for distribution *re* Sherley's Distemper Vaccine sent gratis on application.



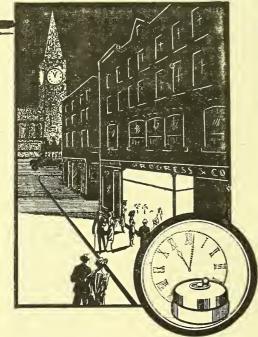
PRICE PER DOZ, 5/- BOXES, 48/-

Each Box contains 4 Doses (the dose for Dogs of all breeds and sizes is the same).

2 c.c. HYPODERMIC SYRINGES (for injection of above and other Vaccines, etc.): 5/- Quality, 48/- per doz.;

3/6 Quality, 33/- per doz.

Venesta Collapsible Tubes



If they must Shop Early help them to Choose Late!

Leave "Mr. Time Switch" in charge of your windows

A well-dressed window often calls in vain to the busy passer-by, lighted brilliantly and to a late hour it speaks your message to minds freed from the cares of the day.

When the door is closed a well-lighted window can still do business for you, many hesitate to enter a shop until their decision is made—opportunity to examine goods and prices at leisure and under a strong and attractive light will make friends for your store.

Electric Light can be turned on or off at any hour by a Clock Switch without any trouble to you.

ELECTRICITY will make the window pay its Rent

MINUTE IN TEN

Mr. John A. Watson, Chemist, Accrington, writes: "10th September, 1923. A customer told me last week that he found

Sixteen Dead Rats

from a 7½d. tin and all in about ten minutes after laying the poison down."

IN HALF AN HOU

Mr. Thomas Swain, Station Road, Llanfairfechan, writes: "September 15th, 1923. Please send one tin of 'Rodine.' Some time ago I put a tin of 'Rodine' down and the rats had eaten it all in half

an hour, and the next morning I picked up

A BUCKET FULL OF DEAD RATS."

Rats are Simply Lured to Death by the Piper o' Perth.

"Rodine" is the rat poison that gives best results to both seller and user. Be sure you get it direct from the maker.

HARLEY

Manufacturing Chemist PERTH, SCOTLAND.



A Huge New MAR

— and generous profits. A huge new market for Chemists and Drug Stores

is opened up by the Advertising of "Germicidal Dog Soap" in 9d. and 1/6 size tins.

This Soap is the first successful attempt to cater for the hundreds of thousands of Dog Lovers in Great Britain with a Soap that not only cleanses, but renders pets free from germs and parasites.

The results of the extensive advertising have been remarkable. Repeat orders arrive by every post, and the warmest tributes are being paid to the wonderful Soap by both users and the Trade.

Powerful publicity is now appearing in the National Press, and local support is given to Special Agents by Advertisements in the local newspapers. A gross profit of over 40% is offered where display is made. Write at once for details of Window Display terms, etc., to:-

THE HYGIENIC RESEARCH CO. Ltd.

100-106 Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2.

(Supplies stocked by your usual wholesaler.)

GERMICIDAL DOG PRESEARCH SOAP



CAPSOL DYES for all materials "CAPSOL WONDER" No Boiling

Leaves lace insertion white

"CAPSOL DIPPIT" No Boiling The ONLY cold water dye from start to finish

CAPSOL DYES in every shade Time 10 seconds. No Boiling

Showcards &c. supplied. Address all enquiries to Works.

CAPSOL DYES, LTD. Sep Avenue, Blackpool.

MILLAR & CO., LTD.,

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopæia. (Whol sale only Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street LONDON, E.C. 3.

FREDK. FINK & CO.,

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

SPECIALITIES .- Gums Arabio and Tragaoanth as imported or finely powdered.

THE REMEDY FOR **UMCKALOABO** TUBERCULOSIS.

Recently the subject of comments in the Press.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 204 & 206, Worple Read, WIMBLEDON, S.W.20. Telephone: Wimbledon 785.

Every Chemist should stock

ARCHIBALD'S OATMEAL CREAM

for chapped and rough skins, in 7½d. and 1/3 tubes; on the P.A.T.A. 5/- and 10/- dozen. The demand for this popular line is increasing rapidly. Well advertised and stocked by all wholesale houses. Write for special terms to

The AR(HIBALD CO., 190 Broadhurst Gdns., London, N.W. 6.

SHADEINE

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses, 17id Size Sd., per post 10d. 1/4 size, per post 1/7; 2/6 size, per post 2/10; 3/9 size, per post 4/3 8d. size, 6/- doz.; 1/4 size, 12/- doz.; 2/6 size 2/4- doz.; 3/9 size, 3/6- doz.

THE SHADE NE CO., 58 WESTBOURNE CROVE, LONDON, W.

When dealing in future was processing. Malassimilation, DIGESTENZYMES, Elixir and Tablets (Indigestion, Malassimilation, &c.). SENECIONIS, Elixir (Utero-ovarian complaints).
ICHTHYORESORCIN, Pasta (Skin Diseases, Eczeme, &c.). GAULTHERIÆ, Pasta (Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.).

Please Address-DAMANCY & CO., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Makers of Tablets, Pills, Ointments, &c.

ALL KINDS OF SURGICAL DRESSINGS and INSTRUMENTS.

LONDON'S LEADING TOBACCO FACTORS.

New Wholesale and Retail Price List Now Ready. PROMPT DISPATCH.

SADLER 8 MOORE

Spital Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.1. Established over 25 years

PERFUMERS—SAVE LABOUR!

Headquarters for:

Vanishing Creams, Shampoo Powders, etc., in bulk or packed. Samples and prices on request. Makers of the "O-Pine-O" Toilet and Household Soaps. The special feature of these soaps is that they contain all the natural Glycerine.

A trial will convince as to the very high quality o, these goods. O-PINE-O" MFG. CO., LTD., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.S.

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

To CHEMISTS and DRUG STORES, IT PAYS to sell FARMER'S "BAITED"

PHOSPHOR PASTE

Made trom an improved formula. It is the BEST RAT and MOUSE POISON IN THE WORLD.

Jars 4d., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., and 1/S. KINDLY ORDER from SUNDRY HOUSES.

ONE USER recommends to another.

Export Agents: AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.,

34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Manufacturers: F. FARMER & CO., HOMERTON, LONDON.

BROMIDE POST CARDS.

We are now prepared to undertake this class of work. Post Cards finished in Matte, Glossy and Sepia. Lots of 1 gross to 10,000 sent away same day as order received. Prices from 8/per Gross. Developing and Printing work, Lantern Slides and Enlarging by best workers at lowest prices.

Price List and full particulars sent on application.

FORBEST LIMITED, Photo Works, Broughty Ferry.

PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL. SOLID FACE POWDERS



COMPLETE WITH PUFFS. Inquiries invited by makers, F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd. BLACK BULL WORKS,

"DEPENDABLE TOBACCO WHOLESALERS."

MIXED PARCELS A SPECIALITY. Established Fifty Years. Price Lists mailed on request. A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, 1TD., CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM,

"THE DEMAND INCREASES DAILY." SOFORM DISINFECTANT TOILET SOAP

is being advertised extensively and should certainly be included with your next order. Ask our Repre-sentative or drop us a P.C. for particulars of our SPECIAL CARRIAGE PAID WITH BONUS PARCEL, which secures you a most generous margin of profit.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON.

IN BARRELS, WINCHESTERS AND BOTTLES.

SAMPLES and QUOTATIONS from HERTZ & CO., 9 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.



FINEST

Essences & Synthetics Ltd.

Directors: D. MISELL, W. M. VALON, T. H. BULL.

4 CARLISLE AVENUE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Works: HULL.

Manufacturers of Synthetics and Importers of Essential Oils and Pharmaceutical Products.

Telephone: AVENUE 1419.

Telegrams: "Essynthet, Ald, London."



CITRAL 100%
GERANIOL EXTRACT FROM JAVA & PALMAROSA
GERANIOL ESTERS
IONONES, 100%, ALPHA & BETA
LINALYL ACETATE 92%

Ester from Bois de Rose.

LINALOL

From Bois de Rose.

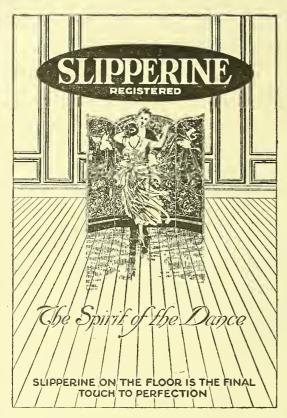
A colourless Oil with the characteristic odour of Bergamot. Specially adapted to Lily of the Valley and Jasmin odours.

RHODINOL OTTOS RHODINOL ESTERS ESSENCE SAUGE SCLARÉE

E. & S. Brand.

TYPE SOLUBLE is more soluble in Alcohol and is recommended for use as a base in modern compositions.

SAMPLES FOR TESTING PURPOSES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



Above is a facsimile of one of our new cards (actual size 12×18). The lower part is of wood, veneer polished to resemble flooring. Altogether this card is distinctly novel, and creates immediate attention.

We send one of these cards with each display parcel, and include a full range of smaller cards and other show material.

The advantages of a display are obvious and encouraging. One chemist wrote last season:-

"The photo does not do justice to the windowshow, which was a good one, and further, the goods are selling."

A chemist wires already this season:—

"Send six dozen 1/6 Slipperine earliest. Having another window-show.

To create sales for dance polish, a display is not merely helpful, but is an essential. Only by this means can the public be brought to the chemist for supplies. "SLIPPERINE" is advertised in the "Ball Room" and other dance journals, and business is sent, wherever possible, to the chemist.

Miniature samples and descriptive leaflets for your distribution to likely users, are available.

THERE is a large and increasing demand for a really good dance polish. "SLIPPERINE" fills that demand, and shows a remarkably good protected profit.

1/6 size P.A.T.A. 12/- per dozen. 20/-

2/6 ,, ,, 20/- ,, ,, Less $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount one month. £3 orders less 5% disc. one month, carr. pd. £6 ,, ,, 5% & $2\frac{1}{2}\%$,, ,, ,, ,, ., ... Cases free. Showcards with each order.

Shows $52\% - 57\frac{1}{2}\%$ PROFIT.

AT WINDOW-SHOW TERMS available till NOVEMBER 30th.

Example :-

4 dozen 1/6 -	2 8 0	Retail value	ž	12	d. 0
i dozen 2/6 -		,, ,,		10	0
Bonus $4 \times 1/6$,, ,,		6	0
$,, I \times 2/6$		",		2	6
	3 8 0		5	10	6
5% disc.	3 5	Less cost	3	4	7
Net cost	3 4 7	Profit	$\bar{2}$	5	11

Over 70% PROFIT.

Example:-8 dozen 1/6 - 4 16 0 Retail value 7 2 dozen 2/6 - 2 0 0 Bonus $8 \times 1/6$ 12 0 $_{,,}$ 2×2/6 5 0

Less 5% & 10 0 · Less cost Net cost 6 6 0 Profit 4 15 0

Over 75% PROFIT.

Window-show orders may be booked through your usual wholesale House, bonus and other show material being sent direct from here.

Wholesale Distributors :-

May, Roberts & Co. Ltd.; Francis Newbery & Sons Ltd.; Butler & Crispe, Sangers, W. Sutton & Co., LONDON. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb Ltd., LIVERPOOL. Macsons Ltd., BLYTH. Richard Daniel & Son, DERBY. Haslett Ltd.; Thos. McMullan & Co., BELFAST. Boileau & Boyd, DUBLIN. John Mortimer & Co., LONDONDERRY.

"All Scottish Wholesale Houses Stock "Slipperine."

JOHNSTON & ADAMS, MURRAYGATE, DUNDEE

To Buyers of Cardboard Boxes—

Among the wide variety of articles handled by the Modern Chemist is a large number of lines—proprietary and otherwise—which are packed in cardboard containers. The manufacturers of these goods, in common with others, naturally find their own sales adversely affected by the present unemployment and short time.

The amount of unemployment is worse than it might be through the importation of considerable quantities of materials which could easily be produced in this Country. Cardboard for boxes is one example.

Thousands of tons of cardboard are imported every week, and the money spent abroad in the purchase of this material, represents so much deflected from the pockets of would-be customers in this Country, because for every ton thus imported which might have been manufactured at home there is either definite unemployment or short time, and consequently less money available for the purchase of the goods in question.

The real effect is not to be measured by the unemployment directly created, the indirect results are more far-reaching, for the money expended on the purchase of one article sets in motion a whole train of subsidiary transactions, and when distributed in wages it quickly circulates through the channels of trade and industry, setting up a benevolent circle of trade activity in which everyone shares.

To manufacturers who use cardboard boxes, we would say, in your own interest, and in the interest of trade generally,

SPECIFY BRITISH-MADE CARDBOARD FOR YOUR BOXES

An Interesting Note

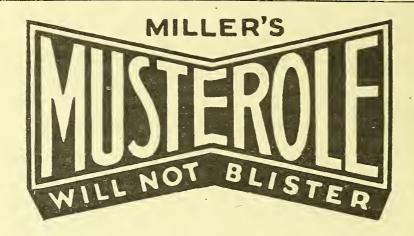
The following figures are an illustration of how the purchase of one commodity stimulates activity in other trades. The Thames Mills, Britain's largest Board Mill, when working at full capacity, employs directly over 1,000 workers, and uses

about I,000 tons of coal a week as well as more than a thousand tons of various raw materials. This consumption of coal alone represents a week's work for 200 miners. The operation of this Mill then provides work, not only

for the thousand workers directly employed, but in addition 200 miners, without mentioning many more engaged in the collection and transport of the raw material and the handling and transport of the finished article.

Issued by

Thames Paper Co. Ltd. ESSEX



Now,—or you'll be disappointed

Now, this very moment, see about getting a healthy stock of Musterole. You will come in at the best possible moment for really big sales.

Winter is here with its colds, rheumatism, and a hundred other minor ailments; so is Musterole, with its ready, comforting warmth to soothe away the troubles as fast as they come. And over a thousand million advertisements are going to tell the public all about it.

Doesn't it sound good to you? Can't you imagine the turnover? Make it a reality. Get your stock and put the free Musterole showcards in your window and on your counter. Then take the money. It's all so very simple.

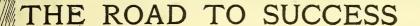
Remember, Musterole substantiates to the full every claim made in the advertisements. That is why you will find repeats a big feature of your sales.

Stock Musterole now, and ask for free display cards for your counter or your window. Display Musterole in November and you can make big sales.



THOS. CHRISTY & CO. 4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4





is beset with dangers. A false step is made with ease and recovered with difficulty. The sale of doubtful toilet preparations is a false step. The only safe and profitable way is to supply products of high repute and reliability such as

HAZELINE'

(Trade Mark)

CREAM

Your customers know it. They buy it because they have faith in it. Take your full share of this profitable business by displaying 'Hazeline' Cream boldly in window and on counter. It is a certain business-builder.

Collapsible tubes, 7/6 and 15/- per doz.; glass pots, 15/- per doz. (usual terms)

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

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National Advertising

-giving 33½% on Turnover



The United Chemists'

Association, Limited,

Cheltenham Spa.

are again being Nationally Advertised.
Our first announcement will appear in all the following newspapers on 13th NOVEMBER, and at regular intervals afterwards for a period of four months.

DAILY MAIL
DAILY EXPRESS
DAILY CHRONICLE
DAILY MIRROR
DAILY SKETCH
GLASGOW RECORD
MANCHESTER DAILY DISPATCH
YORKSHIRE EVENING POST
BIRMINGHAM EVENING MAIL

The above Papers have a total DAILY CIRCU-LATION of over 6,500,000.

Be ready for the demand by ordering now. 6/- doz. 9d. size; 12/- doz. 1/6 size.

Orders for 1 Gross and over, Carriage Paid.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY SENT WITH ALL ORDERS.

For Your LOCAL CONTRACTS

Write for
SPECIAL
QUOTATIONS
for
LOCAL
COUNCILS,
HOSPITALS,
WORKHOUSES,
etc.

DISINFECTANTS

PINE OR CARBOLIC
IN FLUID, POWDER OR BLOCK FORM

LYSOL

Guaranteed fully 50% Free Cresols IN CASKS & DRUMS

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD LTD.

Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: London Wall 7569 (4 lines).

Cables: "Burboul, London."



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions

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Wills

Mr. Walter Walwin, chemist and druggist, Sunnymeade, Upton Lane, Barnwood, Glos., who died on May 21, left estate of the gross value of £5,374 6s., of which £1,828 11s. 2d. is net personalty.

MR. EDWARD JOSIAH DAVY, 2 Florenceville, Parkfield Road, Rotherham, managing director of Humphrey Davy's Executors, Ltd., who died on May 6, left estate of the gross value of £4,433 0s. 9d., with net personalty £405 11s. 1d.

Mr. Harry Moon, 1 St. Margaret's Road, Brockley, Deputy-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who died on September 27, left estate of the gross value of £1,458 15s. 2d., of which £1,388 11s. 11d. is net personalty.

Mr. John Robertson, chemist and druggist, 19 West Port, Arbroath, who died on May 6, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £6,066 14s. 5d. A probate of the will has been granted to John William Robertson, surgeon, 15 Waverley Street, Nottingham.

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

The Royal Society

The President and Council of the Royal Society have recommended the following names for election to the Council: -President, Sir Charles Sherrington; Treasurer, Sir David Prain; Secretaries, Mr. W. B. Hardy and Mr. Sir David Prain; Secretaries, Mr. W. B. Hardy and Mr. J. H. Jeans; Foreign Secretary, Sir Arthur Schuster. Other Members of Council: Sir Frederick Andrewes, Professor C. G. Barkla, Sir William Bragg, Professors W. E. Dalby, A. S. Eddington, T. R. Elliott, and E. S. Goodrich, Sir Sidney Harmer, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Frederick Keeble, Professors T. R. Merton, H. F. Newall and D. Noel Paton, Dr. A. Scott, Mr. F. E. Smith, and Professor J. F. Thorpe.

The following awards have been made by the President and Council:—A Royal medal to Sir Napier Shaw, gent and Council:—A Royal medal to Sir Napier Snaw, F.R.S., for researches in meteorological science; a Royal medal to Professor C. J. Martin, F.R.S., for researches in animal metabolism; the Copley medal to Professor H. Lamb, F.R.S., for researches in mathematical physics; the Davy medal to Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., for researches in the complete drying of gases and liquids; the Hughes medal to Professor R. A. Millikan, for determining the electronic charge and other physical constants. mining the electronic charge and other physical constants.

British Empire Patents

Among the subjects under consideration at the sitting of the Imperial Economic Conference on November 1 was that of patents, and the opinion of the Conference was expressed in the following words:—
This Imperial Economic Conference have given careful

consideration to the Provisional Scheme recommended in the Report of the British Empire Patent Conference, 1922, the Report of the British Empire Patent Conference, 1922, and they are of opinion that, apart from one or two details which might receive further consideration by correspondence between the heads of the Patent Offices, the Provisional Scheme is a practicable one, and promises considerable advantages to British inventors throughout the Empire, but in view of the difficulties felt by the Dominion of Canada as regards the absence of any provision for reciprocal registration of Dominion patents, the Conference feel unable to make any recommendation so far as the self-governing Dominions and India are concerned. The Conference, however, unanimously agree that it is very desirable ference, however, unanimously agree that it is very desirable that the Provisional Scheme should be adopted by the Colonies and Protectorates, and that considerable benefits would thereby be derived by inventors throughout the

A full summary of the report of the Patent Conference referred to was given in the C. & D., II, 1922, p. 281.

Brewers' Exhibition

The fortieth Brewers' Exhibition opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N. on November 3, and closes on November 9. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., confine themselves principally to high-grade saccharin, with an exhibit of first-aid cases fitted in compliance with Home Office regulations: the cases are excelently designed and finished, and wirth the attention of lently designed and finished and worth the attention of works managers. Dawson Bros., Ltd., have an imposing display of bottle-washing and corking machines. Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., well placed in the centre of the hall, are showing saccharin, salicylic acid and vanillin. The London Essence Co., Ltd., and W. Meadowcroft Son, Ltd., have striking exhibits of essences and essential cile for the striking exhibits of essences and essential oils, together with perfumes and filling machinery respectively. Paine & Co., Ltd., conniling machinery respectively. Paine & Co., Ltd., concentrate on brewers' malt extract, and James Burrough, Ltd., on liqueurs and other beverages. Among other exhibitors are:—Abol, Ltd. (horticultural washes); A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd. (chemicals); Edme, Ltd.; Liebig Medicated Wine Co., Ltd.: The London & Foreign Chemical Co. (Kleno); Manbré Sugar and Malt, Ltd.; Ozonair, Ltd.; B. L. & N. Phillips, Ltd. (vermin-killer); Robinson Brothers (Cork Growers), Ltd.; United Glass Bottle Manufacturers. Ltd. Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd.

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

Evidence given at an inquest held in St. Pancras, London, on November 6, showed that the deceased, Frederick C. Dale, a Wimbledon man, whose occupation was not stated, was found unconscious in the office of his brother-in-law in Fitzroy Square, W., and died later. Aspirm tablets were found in his pockets. Mr. John Webster, of the Home Office, who analysed the contents of the stomach, stated that there was a large quantity of poison present, but he could not say what kind of poison. Death was due to coma from poison. The coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

An inquiry was held at Wolverhampton, on October 31, concerning the death of Mr. Claude Hugh Trotter, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-four, a director of Martyn's Stores, Ltd. (C. & D., November 3, p. 615). It appeared that on the previous day Mr. S. M. Hibberd, managing director of the company, discovered Mr. Trotter's body on opening the shop at 26 Queen Street. A medical witness stated that the deceased had been suffering from extreme mental depression, and had been motoring to excess, driving 6,000 miles in nine months. Witness formed the opinion that the nervous condition had been brought about by the high tension under which Mr. Trotter had been driving. He had apparently taken enough hydrocyanic acid to kill six men. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

Bradford

Mr. J. Halliday, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business known as the Fagley Pharmacy, 320 Leeds Road, Fagley.

Bradford chemists do not seem anxious to take an active part in municipal affairs—there was no candidate represerting pharmacy in the recent elections.

Birmingham

Needhams, Ltd., chemists, have opened a business at Hewell Road, Burnt Green.

Among the appointments made in connection with the City Council, on November 1, were those of Alderman Ciayton. Ph.C., to the Watch Committee, and Councillor Jeffrey Poole to the Bank, Baths and Markets and Fairs Committees.

There was a large attendance at the Masonic meeting in the Town Hall, on October 31, the business being to appoint an architect for the Masonic Memorial Temple which is to be erected opposite the Hall of Memory. Colonel W. F. Wyley occupied the chair.

Among those who attended the opening of the new research laboratory and lecture room of the Municipal Technical School, on October 31, were Messis. H. H. Maishall, F. Smith, E. W. Mann. H. Berry, W. Rowson, H. H. Shorthouse, and F. H. Alcock. The Lord Mayor presided, and an address was given by Sir Robert Hadfield.

Liverpool

Mr. R. Cecil Owen, 89 Foregate, Chester, showed his renovated premises this week to a small party of pharmaceutical friends from Liverpool, who admired his enterprise and good taste.

Dr. C. F. White (Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health) inaugurated "Rat Week" by a lantern lecture at Picton Hall. Several proprietary poisons and adhesives were commended.

Evan O. N. Evans (46), described as a dispenser, was sentenced by the Liverpool stipendiary on November 1 to four months' hard labour for being in unauthorised possession of thirty morphine pills.

In a lecture given at the Publicity Club, it was pointed out that while British manufacturers complain of dearth of orders, great scope for sales exists in the United States, the Soudan, and the East, and meanwhile, despite the post-war poverty of England, American firms find a market in this country, the sales of American toilet requisites being instanced as a case in point.

Manchester

Mr. H. Levi, 131A Great Ducie Street, Manchester, has opened a new branch business at 129 Greengate, Salford. Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, is to address a meeting of the Oldham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 13.

Mr. T. O. Owens, pharmacist and optician, 126 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, has passed the examinations on "Diseases of the Eye" instituted by the British Optical Association, and been admitted a Fellow of the Association.

Much surprise and regret has been expressed by the many friends of Mr. J. A. Dyson, Salford, at the sudden termination of his active work in connection with the Salford Pharmacists' Association, of which he was President and secretary. He has sold his business in Salford, and is leaving the district. Mr. C. Brown, Ph.C., has been elected President for the remainder of the session.

Wolverhampton

Mr. A. G. C. Paterson, Ph.C., has acquired the business of the Wednesfield Drug Stores, Ltd., High Street, Wednesfield.

Mr. W. A. Hughes, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. Alfred A. Williamson, 74 Great Brickkiln Street.

Miscellaneous

ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.—Exemption under Section 7 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, has been granted to Victor Reiser & Co.; Victor Reiser, chemical and general merchants, 57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

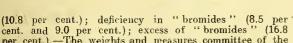
Pharmacy Hockey League.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co. followed up their victory of the previous week by defeating the London College of Pharmacy by 10 goals to 1 on November 3. McClew netted the ball seven times, while Burton, Birmingham and Summers completed the hom3 team's score. Hooper was responsible for the "London's" goal.

Safeguarding of Industries Act.—The Board of Trade have received formal notices of complaint that rongalite, sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate and zinc formaldehyde sulphoxylate have been improperly included in the list of articles chargeable with duty under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. These complaints will be submitted to the Referee.

Fires.—The following outbreaks of fire have been recorded since our last report:—A fire broke out, recently, in the hayricks of Ty Eiddew, the farm of Mr. J. H. Jones, chemist and druggist, Castle Square, Carnarvon.—The premises of the Fleetwood Chemical Co., Deptford, London, S.E., were involved in an outbreak of fire, on November 7, in Commercial Street. The damage was not extensive.—An outbreak is also reported from Darlington, where the store room of the pharmacy of Mr. J. E. Hodgson, Ph.C., High Row, sustained slight damage on November 1.

In the courts.—At Blackburn, on November 5, Charles Rhodes (51), hawker, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having sold two bottles which he alleged contained "pure peppermint." Analysis showed the presence of one part of oil of peppermint to 2,000 parts of water.—At Thames Police Court, London, on November 6, Aloys Millewoski, steward on a German vessel, was fined 42s. for smuggling four bottles of eau de Cologne.—At Brentford, on November 7, Samuel Kay, provision dealer, Twickenham, was remanded on a charge of being concerned in stealing 16 dozen tablets of soap at the factory of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Isleworth.

Testing dispensing.—At a meeting of the Deptford Borough Council, on November 6, it was reported that five Insurance prescriptions out of twelve tested analytically were unsatisfactory, and the council approved a recommendation to take proceedings in each case. The specific inaccuracies alleged were: Deficiency in potassium iodide (73 per cent.); excess of potassium iodide



per cent.).—The weights and measures committee of the Warwickshire County Council has decided to have twenty-five samples of medicines a year analysed. AN OBSOLETE REMEDY. - In Doncaster County Court, on

November 7, Mrs. Alice Fairham was awarded £41 5s. November 7, Mrs. Alice Fairham was awarded £41 5s. against David Williams, whose occupation was not stated. The evidence was to the effect that Williams treated Mrs. Fairham, by way of curing a supposed cancer, with a lotion and an ointment containing, inter dia, lead and copper. A medical witness said that the woman was suffering from tumour, and this treatment was dangerous. The remedy was contained in John Wesley's "Common Sense Medicine for Common Sens Wesley's "Common Sense Medicine for Cor People," and had long since been discarded. "Common Sense Medicine for Common Sense

JOINT COUNCIL OF QUALIFIED OPTICIANS.—The first annual general meeting of the members of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians will be held at Clifford's Inn Hall, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, at 2.30 p.m., on December 7, when an election will take place for six additional members of the Executive to be elected by the members of the Register from the members of the Association. Nominations, which must be received at Clifford's Inn Hall not later than November 16, may be made by any person whose name appears on the Register of the J.C.Q.O. as having passed an examination of the British Optical Association or the Spectacle Makers' Company.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has awarded research grants, ranging from £50 to £700, for specific scientific investigations into agricultural problems. The total amount, £3,725, covers a period of twelve months, and is divided among eighteen educational institutions. Among the subjects selected are; Soil bacteriology (Cambridge School of Agriculture); fertilising effect of carbon dioxide (Waltham Cross Experimental Station); physiological effects of insecticides (Imperial College of Science); healing of wounds in woody plants (Leeds University); nitrogen yield in certain soils (Oxford School of Rural Economy). covers a period of twelve months, and is divided among

CREDITORS' MEETING.—The creditors of J. Margam Rees, chemist and druggist, 10 Wern Road, Ystalyfera, were chemist and druggist, 10 Wern Road, Ystalyfera, were called together on November 1 at the offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Mr. Parkin S. Booth, who occupied the chair, reported that the liabilities amounted to £1,052 ls. 5d., while the assets, after allowing £6 lbs. for preferential claims, totalled £669 3s. Owing to several creditors taking action, the debtor had executed a deed of assignment in Mr. Booth's favour. The debtor had no household furniture or private assets. Most of the creditors had assented to the deed, but a moneylender who claimed £100 would accept nothing less than 20s. in The meeting terminated without any resolution

being passed.

being passed.

UNAUTHORISED POSSESSION CASE. — At Stratford (Essex) Police Court, on November 7, Rose Catherine Dewar (46), of no occupation and refusing her address, was charged on remand with being an unauthorised person in possession of morphine suppositories (C. & D., November 3, p. 605). Mr. E. B. Knight prosecuted for the Police Commissioner, and Mr. S. A. Kyffin, defending, pleaded "Guilty." In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Knight observed that the accused had been attended by Dr. Rogers, Bethnal Green, who a few months ago went Dr. Rogers, Bethnal Green, who a few months ago went to Australia. Dewar was then attended by his partner, who knew of her mania for morphine, and in trying to cure her allowed her to have one morphine suppository a day, supplying her with three dozen at a time. Mr. B. Bailey (chairman): Rather strange, isn't it, to let a woman who has a craving for morphia have thirty-six suppositories at once? Mr. Knight explained that, by forging signatures, Dewar had obtained rather large marties. office through the action of a chemist, who learned that Dr. Rogers was abroad. A sister of the accused, who was in court, agreed to place ber in a home, and the Bench ordered the accused to go into the home for six months, and for twelve months if not cured.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. P. J. Loftus, Castlebar, a commercial traveller, died as a result of taking poison by misadventure.

At Dundalk Quarter Sessions, on November 2, O'Hagan & O'Hare, chemists, Newry, were awarded £17 6s. compensation for goods stolen from a train in the Free State.

Mr. J. B. Houston, Church Street, Coleraine, has added a drugs, patent medicines and toilet goods department to his tobacco shop. Mr. Houston was formerly in the drug trade under the late Sir William Baxter, and in Dublin and Canada.

At an inquest held at Youghal into the death, on November 1, of James Mahony, a chimney sweep, a verdict was returned of death as a result of drinking methylated spirits. A rider was added that some restrictions should be placed on the sale of this article.

The Tipperary Guardians, who recently increased the salary of Mr. P. J. Maloney, compounder in Tipperary Dispensary, from £82 to £150 per annum, have been informed that the Local Government Department has now sanctioned an increase to £96 a year. The chairman and several guardians have protested, stating they fixed on what they considered a reasonable figure. The original increase was made retrospective.

At an inquest at Cloghroe into the death of Peter Trayner, Dromin, the jury found that deceased died of sulphurous-acid poisoning, accidentally caused. According sulphur as a course of treatment, but the sulphur used had been kept for two years in a disused copper teapot. The medical officer said: "The copper of the teapot, acting on the sulphur, gave rise to sulphurous acid, which is a very poisonous substance—even more deadly than sulphuric acid. It is very corrosive."

Belfast

At the recent annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Trade, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C. (Davidson & Hardy) was elected as Vice-President, and Mr. James Tate, M.P.S.I., was appointed a member of the Executive.

In commenting on the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Trade, the "Belfast Telegraph" says of the outgoing President: "In Mr. J. Carroll Culbert the Chamber has been well served, and the compliments bestowed on him at the annual meeting were thoroughly deserved. Mr. Culbert has been no ornamental President and in a very full of anyting in the complete that the co dent, and in a year full of anxiety in his own profession he has presided over the affairs of the Chamber with the ability of a first-class business man."

Dublin

Mr. Fred Storey, President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, Belfast, will be the guest of the Dublin and Provincial Retail Drug Association at their annual dinner in Dublin on November 12.

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to deal with the situation caused by the decision of the Northern Government to set up a separate society governing the chemists and druggists in the six counties was held on November 1 in Dublin to consider the report of a member of the Committee resident in the Northern area on the position. Dr. A. J. Barnes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, informed a Press representative that the action of the Northern Government would possibly afford an opportunity for new legislation in the Free State regarding the pharmaceutical calling, an opportunity to frame up-to-date and improved laws in the interests both of the public and the chemists themselves. "The Council of the Society," continued Dr. Barnes, "will do all it can to help the Government in this matter. I hope the Society will be one of the first public bodies to subscribe to the Free State Loan when the prospectus is issued. Personally, I very much regret this separation, and I hope that some means may be found of tiding over the difficulty."

Scottish News

Brevities

Under the title of "Insulin-What is It?" an article written by Mr. Andrew Johnston, chemist and druggist, Renfrew, appeared in the "Glasgow Citizen," October 30.

An application for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been made to the local authority by Mr. A. Welsh, seed merchant, Coldstream.

Among the candidates returned unopposed in the municipal elections in Scotland are Mr. A. McDonald, chemist and druggist, Dunfermline, and Mr. R. J. Shennan, chemist and druggist, Dalbeattie.

An allegation was made during a recent "local veto" fight in Stirling that Mr. D. Charteris, chemist and druggist, Kilsyth, brother of the Rev. W. C. Charteris, M.C., chairman of the Stirling Local Option Committee, was selling methylated spirit in "Johnny Walker" bottles. In a letter to his brother Mr. Gharteris writes: "If those who are responsible for the circulation of the false rumours think or believe that they have evidence that I have sold methylated spirits for this purpose, why don't they lay the evidence before the police or the Procurator-Fiscal?"

Edinburgh

The Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee for promoting the objects of The Hague International Opium Convention has circuiated the speech in full of Bishop Brent (formerly Bishop of Philippines) at Geneva, to which reference was made in our issue of Jane 9.

The last outing of the season of Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, which was held over Duddingston on October 31, resulted as follows: (1) J. B. Philp, 75; (2) W. Woodhead, 77; (3) A. E. Kelly, 79. The contest for the special handicap prize was a tie between A. C. Baxter and J. W. Brown, 80. The annual meeting was held in the evening, when the following office-bearers were elected for the coming season: Captain, A. E. Kelly; Vice-Captain, J. Graham Davidson; Secretary, W. J. Rosie; Treasurer, J. Adam; Committee, Messrs. Brindle, Brown, Clark, Douglas, Finlay, Philp, and Stoddart. The three cups competed for during the year were presented to the winners, W. J. Rosie (Mackay trophy and Pinkerton Gibson trophy), and D. S. Philp (T. & H. Smith cup). The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Brindle, who has ably captained the Club for the last two seasons. A whist drive is to be held in St. Vincent House on November 28. Tickets may be had on application to a member of the committee.

French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

The "Petit Parisien" reports that M. de Tournefort— botanist, and descendant of the celebrated savant of the same name "—has been condemned to death by a Russian court as a spy.

M J. G. Paris, whose death is reported, had kept open shop for thirty years at Crecy-en-Brie, the picturesque little village on the Grand-Morin, famous as the southern limit of the French retreat in 1914.

PRESERVATION OF SEEDS.—M. Houdas informed the Academy of Sciences that by placing seeds in an inert gas (hydrogen or carbonic acid) they retain their germinating power for a long time—ten years in certain cases.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.—M. Peyret discusses in a trade journal the correct designation of a French lady pharmacist. The difficulty is that the encyclopædia defines a "pharmacienne" as the wife of a pharmacist, whereas many of our fair practitioners have taken husbands outside the profession or have remained spinsters. M. Peyret seems to hint that the only logical conclusion at which we can arrive is that the term "pharmacien" must cover both sexes. He mentioned the fact that the post office duly delivers missives bearing the inscription "Made-

moiselle le Pharmacien . . . ," and that the diploma the lady receives is that of "Pharmacien."

Windows broken forty times.—The difficulties against which the pharmacist has to struggle are many and grievous, but do not, let us hope, usually include the periodical—we had almost written regular—smashing of his shop fronts. M. Besnier, who keeps open shop on a particularly exposed Parisian corner site (where the Rue de Dunkerque meets the Faubourg Poissonnière), has just had his fortieth experience of this kind, and is wondering whether he will not have to evacuate such a particularly dangerous salient. Recently a taxicab got out of hand and dashed into his frontage, not only destroying windows and woodwork, but goods to the value of £300.

Legion of Honour.—The Pasteur Centenary "promotions" to the Legion of Honour published by the Minister of Public Instruction is a long but interesting list. Among the hundred new Chevaliers (mostly University professors) we notice the names of Professors Bougault, Guerbet and Guérin, and of Assistant-Professor Lutz, all of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy. M. Radais, Dean of the same Faculty, and Professor Délépine, as well as Professor Dénigès, of Bordeaux, are named "Officiers." M. Auguste Lumière, of Lyons, is now Commander of the Order, and M. Charles Moureu, who left the Faculty of Pharmacy at Paris for the College of France, is named "Grand Officier," like his fellow-member of the Institute, M. d'Arsonval. Other new Chevaliers are Mme. Phisalix and M. Guigues, the latter being Professor of Pharmacy at the Beyrout (Syria) Faculty of Medicine.

M. Charles Bernard, a pharmacist, who represents Montmartre in the Chamber of Deputies, wishing to do something to swell the fund now being raised in aid of the laboratories of France, agreed to deliver ten lectures at the Bat-a-clan, a well-known Parisian music-half, for 5,000 francs, the money to be devoted to the abovenamed object. The subject was to be "Behind the Scenes in Parliament." This novel and interesting experiment was badly received by the music-half audience. The speaker was constantly interrupted by remarks the reverse of polite, and only made himself heard with much difficulty. In an interview which took place in his pharmacy with a reporter of the Paris "New York Herald," M. Bernard remarked that evidently someone had feared he would unveil the political secrets of his colleagues, and had organised a plot to silence him. But he was too old a political orator to fear interruptions, and intended to continue. Pounding away with his pestle (he was busy on a pill mass), he concluded with the words: "You see, I am a politician occasionally, but a pharmacist always."

The mission of the pharmaceutical press.—At the annual meeting of the General Association of French Pharmacists, M. Chaume (President of the Bordeaux Society) addressed himself to the representatives of the pharmaceutical Press. "You have," he said, "kept the pharmacist, absorbed by his shopwork, well informed of the discoveries of science; in your pages you have given him the manna which feeds his mind and affords him rest from the fatigues of his calling, while not omitting to give detailed notices of all novelties for which he may be asked. You have made him familiar with names which he would otherwise ignore, which nevertheless are an houour to the profession. By your articles on professional interests you have sometimes induced fellow-pharmacists to shake off their apathy; and you have thus shown them the utility of reading your journals, in which they may find the combative ardour so necessary at present to fight the abuses of which they are victims. You have opened your columns to all well-founded complaints, and thus stimulated the exchange of ideas and opinions, upon which alone it is possible to form a true judgment. Finally, you have endeavoured—I cannot say always with success—to explain in clear language the innumerable laws which fall daily unannounced on the shoulders of pharmacists in all branches of the profession. We offer you our thanks, and count on your continued co-operation. It is useful, it is necessary, and we know you will not fail us."

American Notes

By " The Man from London,"

SULPHUR EXPORTS.—A drop of 14 per cent. was registered in the shipments of sulphur to foreign countries from America during April 1923, compared with April 1922, exports having declined from \$793,746 (53,501 tons) to \$679,151 (42,034 tons). Canada was the best customer, with Germany a close second, France, Spain and Australia following in the order named.

NATURAL EPSOM SALTS IN CALIFORNIA.—A vast deposit of nearly pure magnesium sulphate has been located amid the arid wastes of Death Valley, California. The deposit covers 1,400 acres and lies under only two or three inches of soil. The refining process is simple compared to methods in use elsewhere. The salts are dissolved in water, all dirt and silt settling to the bottom. The temperature of the liquid is lowered slightly, causing a small percentage of sodium sulphate to precipitate, leaving a solution of magnesium sulphate. After the water has been evaporated, the salts are ready for the market. The salts are 99.8 pure, and it is estimated that Epsom salts can be refined in this manner for about one-fifth the cost of obtaining them from magnesite.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.—The twentyfourth annual meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was held at Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, North-Carolina, on September 3 and 4. Delegates were present from forty-four member colleges representing thirty-eight states. President Charles H. LaWall, who was in the chair at all the sessions, in his address directed attention to the fact that "incorporation as required by our initial statement of eligibility is no guarantee against the running of a school for private gain," and his recommendation, "that the proper steps be taken to purge our membership of any such schools" was reand his recommendation, "that the proper steps be taken to purge our membership of any such schools," was referred to the Executive Committee. He recommended that, beginning "with 1924, every student entrant into a Conference school be required to agree to conform to the principles of pharmaceutical chick, as adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association." This was adopted. His third recommendation was that "the degree of pharmaceutical chemist be adopted officially for the graduates of the three-year course." The type of degree to be conferred was referred to a special committee or to the appropriate standing committee to report at the next meeting. Beginning with 1925, when the three-year minimum course is initiated, the following recommendation was adopted: "That the minimum number of hours be increased to twenty-four hours per week, or seven hundred and twenty hours per school year of thirty weeks, this being in proportion to the present increase from twelve hundred hours, the syllabus minimum, to fifteen hundred hours, for two years." The fifth recommendation was that a special committee he fifth recommendation was that a special committee be appointed to report at the 1924 meeting, to plan for the introduction of a certain number of credits into the course which shall be of cultural rather than professional or vocational value." It was voted to refer this to the Committee on Higher Educational Standards and the Committee on Relations of Pharmacy Schools to other Professional Schools. Fifty colleges are members of the Conference. Reports of standing committees and special committees were received. The Committee on Higher Educational Standards submitted a schedule for the grading of schools of pharmacy, and the report was adopted. Inspection and classification of the schools is to be in the hands of a committee of seven. The Committee on Curriculum and Teaching Methods, W. J. Teeters, chairman, presented an outline for a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. At the third session, the Conference was addressed by Dr. H. W. Chase, President of the University of North Carolina. The following papers were presented: "Chemical Education in Pharmacy Schools," by John C. Krantz, and "Laboratory Management," by Leon M. Monell. The officers for the next year were then elected, the president being Charles W. Johnson, Seattle, Washington.

Festivities

East Metropolitan Dance

On October 25, the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a social and dance after their annual meeting. A first-rate musical programme was gone through, the artistes being Miss Gladys Ricardo, Mrs. A. W. Tilley, Mr. Lionel German, Mr. Robert Anthony and Partner. Mr. W. J. Beardsley, the new chairman, presided at the supper. Mr. A. R. Keith, the first chairman of the branch, proposed a vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the evening, specially mentioning Mrs. Pratt, who had so tastefully decorated the tables, and Mr. C. Andrews Pratt who had been responsible for the arrangements. Mr. W. Gray, the Vice-Chairman, in seconding, thanked Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., for the gift of two prizes for the "Lucky Spot Waltz." Mrs. Beardsley handed the prizes to the two winners, Miss E. King and Mr. J. Wyles, After the concert, dancing was resumed and continued until about 11.30 p.m. Mr. F. W. Gwynn and Mr. W. Light acted as M.Cs.

Prize Distribution at Cardiff

The inaugural meeting of the Welsh College of Pharmacy was held at the Technical College, Cardiff, on October 24. The chair was taken by Mr. George Clarry, F.C.I.S. (deputy-chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee). The Principal (Mr. C. Coles), in his report, said it would be desirable if less than four examinations were held at headquarters during the year. This session there were twenty full-time students working for Parts I and II, thirteen for Part I only, and three taking Part II, making a total of thirty-six full-time students, and in addition there were eight students preparing for the Apothecaries Hall examination. Successes numbered 50 per cent. No student had as yet applied to take up the major course. In future a scholarship valued £40 per annum for three years, plus maintenance grant, would be awarded to the pharmacy department. The successful student thus could take Part I in the first year, Part II second year, and the major course in his third year. Professor Geenish, Dean of the School of the Pharmaceutical Society, London, then distributed the prizes to the successful students during 1922-23 session:—

Apothecaries' Hall Student, prize given by the "Old Students'" Association, Josè Nolan; Chemistry Prize, presented by Mr. A. S. Johnson, Cardiff, Ronald Melville. Botany (Theory) Prize, presented by Miss F. MacLean (Lecturer in Botany), Mr. A. S. Johnson. Botany (Practical) Prize, presented by Miss F. MacLean (Lecturer in Botany), I. G. Christopher. Prize for general good work, presented by Mr. Leo Joseph (Cardiff), W. M. Griffiths. Pharmacy Prize, presented by Mr. Reg. Davies (Penarth), President of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association), I. Isaacs. Bronze Medal for second highest number of marks, presented by the South Wales branches of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, Haydon Thomas. Silver Medal for highest marks, also presented by the S. W. branches of the R.P.U., I. G. Christopher.

Professor Greenish, in the course of his inaugural address, said it was of fundamental importance to have cooperation between the teachers and the students, and in the former respect the Welsh School of Pharmacy was exceptionally fortunate, as the teachers were men with a reputation for thoroughness and keenness in their work, There should be encouraged the spirit of inquiry. He had been astounded by the number of problems submitted to him by pharmacists for solution which could have been found out easily by experiment. He discounted the suggestion that the pharmacists had no time, and referred to his own case where he had to work from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., but in those days he had the advantage of not being harassed by the Dangerous Drugs Act and kaleidoscopic regulations. (Laughter.) In the matter of research they had not in recent years made the progress which they should as pharmacists. His advice to the students was to "play the game." They should take part in sports for a relaxation, Some pharmacists in business were more been upon "acquiring" than "inquiring," and research work was urgently needed.

Legal Reports

Alleged Unlawful Procuring of Morphine .- At Mansion House Police Court, on November 6, Yasukichi Miyagawa (35), merchant, was charged with having procured 500 lb. of morphine hydrochloride for Messrs. Miyagawa, Kobé, he not being a person authorised so to do. Mr. Robinson, solicitor, defended. Mr. H. D. Roome, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that in the early part of this year a man named Humphreys was prosecuted in the City for being concerned in the illicit drug traffic. The defendant, it was alleged, took a prominent part in that transaction in connection with a firm at Basle, who were largely concerned in nefarious dealings in cocaine, morphine, and other drugs. It was now suggested that the same firm and the defendant were concerned in the consignment of morphine under disguised names. The defendant was remanded in custody.

Trade-mark injunction Granted.—In the Chancery

Division of the High Court, London, on November 6, Major & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, London, W.C., made application for an injunction against Dorset Farmers, Ltd., restraining the defendants from infringing the plaintiffs' trade-mark, "Solignum," and from passing off, or enabling others to pass off, goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The facts on which the application was based were not contested, and Mr. Hinde, for the defendants, said that they were prepared to submit to a perpetual injunction. Mr. Greene, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs, waived an inquiry as to damages. Justice Tomlin said that the injunction would be in the terms of the second of the two injunctions which had been asked for. The action would be treated as the trial of the action, and the defendants must pay the plaintiffs'

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

JOHNSONS (ST. IVES) LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of provision merchants grocers, perfumers, chemists, etc. The directors are: F. C. Eaton, J. Johnson, J. S. Main, and R. Eaton. Solicitor: G. G. G. Wheeler, St. Ives, Hunts.

BAWN'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1 £1,000. Objects: To take over the business of chemists and druggists carried on at 37 Market Place, Devizes, Wilts. The first directors are: I. H. Bawn, Mrs. D. B. Bawn, and C. H. Rigden. R.O.: 37 Market Place, Devizes.

CREMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of synthetic, analytical and general manufacturing chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. The directors are: L. H. Rosenthal, K.C., W. J. Shannon, J. Pride, C. W. Russell, and R. Lennox. R.O.: 19 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

ALEXANDER GROSS & SONS (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital \$50,000. Objects: To carry on the business of seed and produce merchants, chemical manufacturers, exporters and importers of and dealers in all kinds of fertilisers and feeding stuffs, etc. The directors are: Sir William Coats Cross, Bt., T. Cross, A. Cross, and A. W. Thomson. R.O.: 81 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

(P.C.).—Capital (LEEDS), LTD. Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale and retail grocer and provision merchant carried on by H. Carter at 45A Meadow Road, Leeds, and to carry on the same and the business of drysalters, sundrymen, chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are: T. Edgar, A. Edgar, and T. P. Beed. R.O.: 45 Meadow Road, Leeds.

BRITISH KORK-N-SEAL AGENCY, LTD. (P.C.) .- Capital £10,000. Objects: To acquire and hold the agency for the importation, distribution and sale in the UK. elsewhere of the seals, stoppers or caps known as Kork-N-Seal caps for sealing or closing bottles and other receptacles, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in glass, glass bottles and other articles, etc. R.O.: 18 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.

HERBERT WILLIAMS, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on by S. E. Amos, family and dispensing chemists, at Hampstead, Middlesex, as "Herbert Williams," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers of medicines, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: S. E. Amos, C. W. Westley, and Mrs. Anne M. Amos. R.O.: 31 Heath Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.

BARNINGHAM & WILLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, dispensers, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, veterinary, industrial and other preparations and articles, cements, oils, paints, pigments and varnishes; electrical, chemical, photographical, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials. etc.
G. N. Willey.

The directors are: S. Barningham and G. N. Willey.

R.O.: 487 Manchester Road, Stocksbridge.

John Quilliam & Co. (1923), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To take over the businesses of whole-So, O. Objects: 10 take over the businesses of whole-sale chemists, sundrymen and medical plaister manufacturers carried on by John Quilliam & Co., Ltd., at Canterbury Works. Victoria Bridge, Manchester, and the business of manufacturing chemists carried on by E. Colver and Winnie Colver as E. and G. H. Colver at 23 Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, The directors are: E. Colver and R. W. Wood. R.O.: Canterbury Works, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

MAYBELL'S PHARMACIES, LTD. (P.C.).-Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 41 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.7, as "Maybells," to adopt an agreement with J. Elyan, M. Scher, P. Scher, and G. G. Williamson, and to carry on the business of whole-sale, retail, manufacturing and dispensing chemists, druggists, opticians, artists' colourmen, dealers in oils, paints, colours and brushes, and artists' and painters' requisites, photographic and scientific apparatus, etc. The directors are: J. Elyan P. Scher, B. M. Scher, and G. G. Williamson. R.O.: 41 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

JOHN BELL & CROYDEN, LTD .- The report of directors, to be submitted to the second annual general meeting, to be held on Thursday, November 15, 1923, at 12 noon, gives particulars of the profit and loss account for the period of fifteen months to July 31, 1923, and balance sheet at that date. The directors much regret to report that after making due allowance for bad and doubtful that after making due anowance for bad and doubtful debts; depreciation on plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings; amortisation of leases; and including loss on disposal of property, the loss for the period is £74,375 13s. 6d. The period under review has been one of considerable difficulty. The alterations and additions to the standard works at Tottenham were, from a variety of causes, nearly six months later in being finished than was-anticipated. This delay prevented the reduction of expenses (foreshadowed in the last report to the shareholders) within the period covered by the accounts. Substantial reductions have been effected since Angust, and further considerable reductions can be made. Owing and further considerable reductions can be made. Owing to the general fall in the price of goods stocked, considerable reductions have been made in pricing the stock on hand at July 31, 1923. During the period under review the volume of sales has increased, and since July 31 the increase has been maintained. Since the date of the last report it has been necessary to issue £125,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock and £10,000 8 per cent. and £10,000 8 per cent. second debentures. The directors regret that since the last report their colleague, Mr. C. V Faviell, died. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Michael Herbert, who has since resigned. Mr. J. D. Marshall and Mr. C. A. P. Langham have also resigned. The resignation of the remaining directors (not including Mr. W. L. Langham, who claims to be a life director), viz., the chairman. Sir S. R. Alexander, Mr. J. E. Arnold and Mr. W. H. Jehnstene, are in excitations ready to be tendered to their new colleagues. existence ready to be tendered to their new colleagues. In the meantime they have appointed Mr. A. Goodlet to the position of managing director, in order that the interests of the company might be properly attended to needing the reorganisation of the Board. pending the reorganisation of the Board.

Dangerous Drugs Act Appeal

SITTING as a King's Bench Divisional Court, in London, on November 6, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), Justice Lush and Justice Sankey heard the appeal of Harris & Morris, Ltd., v. Roberts. Mr. Mitchell Bankes, K.C., for the appellants (Harris & Morris, Ltd., chemists, Swansca), said the issue turned entirely on the construction which ought to be put on certain Regulations issued by the Secretary of State under Section 7 of the Dan-gerous Drugs Act, 1920. The Section provided that the Secretary of State might make Regulations for controlling the manufacture, sales and distribution of certain dan-gerous drugs, one of which was cocaine. The appellants, in June last, were convicted by the Swansea magistrates of breaking one of those Regulations by dispensing a prescription containing cocaine to a man named Hewer, in July 1922. It was said that the manner in which they dispensed that prescription was a breach of one of those Regulations. Perhaps the Court would notice the long period that elapsed between the date of the alleged offence and the conviction. That was due to the fact that under Section 13, subsection 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Act proceedings might be brought at any time within three months after the Secretary of State received evidence which he thought might justify a prosecution. It was one of the important features of the case that under that provision they could never say "bygones were bygones," and that an old offence might be brought up. The Secretary of State might receive evidence five years after something had happened, and three months from then an action might be brought. The second important feature was that the same man, Hewer, was responsible through his actions for getting sixty summonses against some fifteen or sixteen chemists in that district in Wales. Some eighteen summonses were waiting their lordships Some eighteen summonses were waiting their lordships' decision on that point. The information laid against the appellants was that in July 1922, being persons dispensing prescriptions for drugs, they did dispense cocaine, the prescription not being on the official form prescribed by the Secretary of State, or on the form provided for National Health Insurance; or, being and prescription of the ways not converted and of the secretary of state. emergency prescription, they were not acquainted with the signature of the medical practitioner by whom such prescription was purported to be given, or were not acquainted with the person for whom the prescription was given. They were convicted of dispensing an emergency prescription without being acquainted with the signature of the medical practitioner.

Mr. Justice Lush: What is a chemist to do if he, the only chemist in the town, is asked to dispense an emergency prescription and does not know the doctor's

signature?

signature?

Mr. Bankes: In the ordinary case the person could not get the drug he requires. Continuing, counsel said that on July 3 Hewer presented the prescription to the chemists. It was a prescription for cocaine and water to be used as directed, and not to be repeated. The initials were "A. W. W.," of an address in Liverpool. That prescription had not got written upon it what the justices thought should have been written upon it, "official form not available." There was nothing to distinguish it as an emergency prescription. Counsel's distinguish it as an emergency prescription. Counsel's submission was that that was not an emergency prescription, and that there could be no emergency prescription until certain things had taken place. It did not cossess the words "official form not available," which ought to be there if there were such a thing as emergency prescriptions.

Lord Chief Justice: The words, " Not to be repeated," occurred on each other prescription presented?

Mr. Bankes: I believe so. In fact, the prescription was a forgery every time. Counsel went on to say that Mr. Morris said he was not acquainted with the signature of the medical practitioner, but he saw "A. W. Williams," and the customer told him the doctor was his family doctor and that he wanted the prescription for his eyes. Mr. Morris took no steps to see if the doctor was on the Register, and he had no recollection of seeing Hewer before. The Regulations stated that the prescription must be in writing, dated. repeated," occurred on each other prescription presented?

and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address, and must specify the name and address of the person for whose use the prescription was given. The important point was that the Secretary of State might prescribe and issue an official form for use in giving prescriptions for the drug. In a case of emergency, when the person giving the prescription had not the official form available, the prescription might be given without using the official form; but in that case the prescription should be marked with the words "official form not available," or similar words. In that case the whole of the argument depended upon the condition that the Secretary of State might prescribe an official form. But, in truth and in fact, no official form had ever been prescribed. What the appellants contended was that the issue of an official form for prescriptions for dangerous drugs was a condition precedent to the operation of Regulation 6 (a), and that, no such form having been issued, the appellants could not be convicted. The magistrates' argument was that appellants, where the prescription was not on the official form or National Insurance form, could, if they wished to dispense, only treat it as an emergency If the prescription were not on an official form, it could be only an emergency prescription, and in that case, it was alleged, appellants did not carry out their obligations.

THE CRUCIAL POINT

The Lord Chief Justice: Your point is that, unless

there is an official form, the Regulation has no operation.

Mr. Bankes: Yes. It may be that, because an official form was not prescribed and the Regulations were not operative, a very unsatisfactory state of things took place. It may be that the Regulation assumed a form would be prescribed, but in March 1923, no official form having been prescribed, it became necessary for a new Regulation to be made, which, he submitted, provided the missing alternative.

The Lord Chief Justice asked whether, if there was

no official form, every form was not an emergency one.

Mr. Bankes said his case was that if there was no official form—and it was, he believed, now admitted that there was no official form available yet--why should a doctor be expected to write on every prescription "official form not available," when the chemist already knew that? His contention was that the issue of the official form was a condition precedent, but the justices held that all forms were emergency, and that the words "no official form available" meant that there was no official form in existence. Counsel thought that if there was no official form in existence then it was useless informing the chemist of that every time a prescription was made out. Counsel agreed that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs had existed, as certain obligations were not fulfilled because of the absence of the official form, and the door was open to laxity, with the result that sometimes the Act of Parliament and its direct meaning was frustrated. Recently, however, measures had been taken to put upon parties concerned the obligation that

would have arisen had the official form been issued.

Mr. Justice Lush: Why are these called "emergency prescriptions" when there are no official forms? The Lord Chief Justice: Because au Act of Parliament has been passed saying that Regulations shall be framed. There is nothing repugnant in calling a thing

emergency" until the proper forms are available. Mr. Mitchell Bankes: Of course there are a great number of Regulations governing the sales of the drugs. We are only dealing here with a few lines of a Section of the Act. But, as there does not seem to be an official form, it does seem absurd for a doctor solemnly to tell the chemist what he knows too well-namely, that the official form was not available.

The Lord Chief Justice: It would be fair notice to the chemist that he must look after other Regulations

that he was bound to keep his eye on.

Counsel: Your lordships must recollect that prescriptions had the words upon them, "not to be repeated," and, after all, the chemist, as your lordship has said, has a lot of other Regulations to watch.

The Lord Chief Justice: The argument of the other bide is that until the official forms are provided there can be no form except an emergency one.

Counsel: That is so. Eight months later we find an alternative which seems to settle the matter.

Mr. Justice Lush: A patient is entitled to his pre-scription at once, and if the doctor has not the official form then the doctor can make one and call it an emergency form. But that presupposes that there is an official form in existence.

Supporting the decision of the justices, Mr. Giveen argued that in the absence of an official form, whether such a thing was in existence or not, all prescriptions were emergency ones, and subject to all the conditions

governing them.

JUDGMENT The Lord Chief Justice said that on May 20, 1921, certain Regulations were made by the Secretary of State, and it was provided that they should come into force on September 1, 1921. There was no doubt, looking at the case in the way the justices had stated it, as to the precise offence for which appellants were convicted. It was not necessary that he should recapitulate the facts of the case, but it was quite plain that there had been gross carelessness (on the part of the appellants because the story they on the part of the appellants, because the story they accepted about the doctor who signed the prescription living in Liverpool and the cocaine being required for the patient's eyes should have put them on inquiry, particularly when, within a few days, three different prescriptions were presented, all being signed by the same "doctor," who lived in Liverpool. But what was alleged against the chemists was not carelessness but an offence against the statute, and in order to see whether the justices were right in law they had to look at the segulations. The fifth Regulation provided that the sale of drugs was governed by certain conditions, and it was laid down that the Secretary of State might prescribe an official form on which prescriptions only could be made. Then there was a provision that in the case of emergency, when the person giving the pre-scription had not the prescribed form, the prescription might be given on any piece of paper, but upon it must appear the words, "official form not available," or words to that effect. It had been admitted that at all material times no official form such as the Regulations contemplated had been brought into existence, and it had been argued on the appellants' part that the whole of the paragraph must be read to mean that the use of an emergency form did not arise until after the issue of the specified form by the Secretary of State. With the greatest reluctance, his lordship came to the conclusion that the appellants' argument was the right one. He thought that the words "case of emergency" in Regulation 5 clearly related to an emergency arising with reference to the patient, and that it would be straining the words to say that the phrase "official form not available" was an apt phrase to indicate that no official form had ever existed. Moreover, looking at the proviso and the paragraph which preceded it, he could not help coming to the conclusion that it was intended by the coming to the conclusion that it was intended by the proviso that it was to come into operation if and when the Secretary of State had exercised his discretion and prescribed and issued a form. Here it was common ground that the form had never been issued, and therefore he thought no each provision now access of the state of the secretary of th fore he thought no such provision nor a case of emergency as that which the provision contemplated had come into operation; and, furthermore, none of the provisions of Regulation 6, set out as being necessary to be visions of Regulation 6, set out as being necessary to be done in case of emergency prescription, had any application. It was a matter of regret that such a state of affairs had been permitted to arise. It was apparent from the admitted facts that, although this statute came into existence in August 1920, and the Regulations were published in May 1921 and come into force in September 1921, it was not the fact even in November 1923 that this official form had been prescribed and the server of the serve Issued. Of course there might be an explanation, but what it was seemed difficult to conjecture.

Justices Lush and Sankey concurred, and the appeal

was allowed, with costs.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Manchester.-The Manchester and Salford Branch held the annual meeting on October 31, Mr. W. F. Cuttiford in the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. Miller) and the annual meeting on October 61, Mr. W. F. Cuttiford in the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. Miller) and treasurer (Mr. G. H. Haines) read their reports. Afterwards the present members of the Executive were re-elected. Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P., representative on the R.P.U. Executive in London, then gave an account of the activities and the work accomplished by the R.P.U. He recommended the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Company as a paying proposition for the retail chemist. He recretted that more chemists did not attend chemist. He regretted that more chemists did not attend these local branch meetings. After a discussion the following suggestions were approved: "That there should be a uniform subscription for all members; that the subscription should cover the branch subscription; also that the present limits upon the indemnity against accidents should be entirely removed." Mr. T. Miller read a detailed account of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, which was afterwards fully discussed. Mr. E. H. Simmons, representative on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, said that nothing is left undone to rectify the injustices to pharmacists throughout the country. It was appalling, he said, that pharmacists, while doing their duty, should suffer such penalties as had been recently imposed. Every pharmacist in business should be very careful and painstaking in carrying out these drastic Regulations. the number of assistants (as suggested by the R.P.U.) that the number of assistants (as suggested by the R.P.U.) that the number should be four (that is, proprietor and three assistants). Mr. Simmons at the close mentioned that he was pleased to spring a pleasant surprise on them by telling them that Mr. Cuttiford, their chairman, had been elected unpapered as a member of Coursil for been elected unopposed as a member of Council for the Royal Borough of Salford. Mr. Cuttiford, on reply-ing, said his main "plank" had been that of public

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Branch, No. 5, was held at the Church House on October 31. Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson presided. The secretary read a letter which pointed out that all plate-glass claims would be settled within five days, the smaller ones the day after the claim was received. The chairman and Mr. Hindle gave personal examples of how the chemist benefited by joining the Chemists' Mutual Insurance. It was reported that the Co-operative Society "cutting" case had been satisfactorily settled. It was decided to recommend chemists to fix 10d. per pint for methylated spirit and 1s. 3d. per lb. and 2s. 3d. per 2-lb. bottles of cod-liver oil and malt extract as the minimum selling prices. It was decided to support an inclusive subscription to the R.P.U. Special nights for discussing the Dangerous Drugs Act and Insurance dispensing will be reserved.
Mr. Ernest Preston was appointed delegate to the group meetings to be held at York, and Mr. Hindle as deputy delegate. It was decided to get the position of chemists supplying liquids in bottles held on deposit legally defined.

Gazette

Partnerships Dissolved

NEALE, D. W., and HART, H. E., 4 The Promenade, Station Road, Mill Hill, Middlesex, chemists and druggists, under the style of D. W. Neale & Co. HARRINGTON, A. L., and GILMOUR, T. J., 40 Alexandra Alexandra Control of the style of the state of the stat

Street, Southend on Sea, chemists and druggists, under the style of Harrington & Gilmour, as from October 8. Debts due and owing will be received and paid by Mr. S. F. Body, 167 High Street, Southend, as purchaser of the business.

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDERS AND ADJUDICATIONS ROGERS, W., 34 Lorne Street, Carlisle, chemist. JOUGHIN, H., 92 Heaton Moor Road, Stockport, chemist. GLADSTONE, A., 88 Newport Road, Middlesbrough, chemist and druggist.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

Report on the October Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on October 9 contained three parts by weight of calcium phosphate, one part of potassium iodide, and one part of potassium chloride. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

· Ca					23.2
	• • •	• • •	• • •		
K					 15.2
PO ₄			•••	1	 36.8
Ι "					 15.3 9.5
Cl					9:5
					100.0

The powder also contained sodium and the sulphuric acid radical as well-marked impurities, and in consequence of a slight decomposition which took place spontaneously on standing for some time in the dry condition, there was a trace of free iodine, which communicated a pale buff colour to the originally colourless mixture.

Samples of the powder were distributed to forty-seven students, and twenty reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were :—(a) Metallic radicals: Calcium, 9; potassium, 2. (b) Acid radicals: Phosphoric, 1; hydriodic, 1; hydrochloric, 8. The sodium present as impurity was detected in every case except one, but twelve students failed to detect the sulphuric acid radical.

As a mixture requiring some method of analysis applicable to insoluble phosphates, the powder afforded about as simple a case as could be presented, and, upon the whole, its treatment, when it was actually dealt with as a phosphate mixture, was distinctly satisfactory. Several correspondents, however, either through inadvertence or owing to insufficient knowledge as to what was required, omitted to apply a suitable method, and fell into error in consequence. The most usual result of this omission, in so far as reported constituents were concerned, was that the precipitate of calcium phosphate which appeared when the original solution in hydrochloric acid was neutralised with ammonium hydroxide, was mistaken for aluminium hydroxide, although its properties did not agree with those of the latter substance. The failures in the detection of the calcium mostly resulted from inappropriate handling of this phosphate precipitate.

The only other item in the analysis which led to fre-

The only other item in the analysis which led to frequent failure was the search for the chloride in presence of the iodide. In a few cases little or no attempt was made to ascertain if chloride was present as well as iodide, and in some others the methods applied appeared to give negative results. Some little delicacy of treatment was necessary in order to get a clear indication of the chloride, but when the iodide was first eliminated as cuprous iodide, or when the solution obtained by digesting the mixed precipitate of silver iodide and silver chloride with ammonia was suitably tested a chloride reaction was obtainable

was suitably tested a chloride reaction was obtainable.

The sulphuric acid radical was present as impurity in such considerable proportion that a solution of the original powder in hydrochloric acid gave a decided precipitate of barium sulphate when barium chloride was added and the mixture was permitted to stand for a few minutes. A few of those who tested for the sulphuric acid radical in the acidified sodium carbonate extract recognised its presence there, while others failed to do so—the latter event, most likely, because sufficient time was not allowed to elapse after adding barium chloride for a precipitate of barium sulphate to make its appearance before the liquid was thrown away.

Several other matters are referred to in the replies to individual students, which all our correspondents are recommended to read.

The most important memoranda which the reports upon the analysis suggest are:—.

1. When a mixture is found to contain the phosphoric acid radical and to yield a precipitate at the stage where ammonium chloride and excess of ammonium hydroxide

are added, do not omit to test the filtrate from this precipitate for the presence or absence of phosphate. Useful conclusions can be drawn from the result of this test as to what metallic radicals may still be present in the filtrate or must be absent from it.

2. Do not expect to find aluminium in the filtrate from the precipitated ferric phosphate and basic acetate. Aluminium, if present, will have been separated, as phosphate, along with the ferric phosphate.

3. When testing for a sulphate by means of barium the property of the property o

3. When testing for a sulphate by means of barium chloride, allow the mixture to stand for not less than five minutes before concluding that a precipitate is not being produced.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:-

KATHLEEN THOMPSON, 14 Cliff Terrace, Kendal.

The Second Prize has been awarded to :-

Peggy Killick, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

*** It may be noted here that this is the first occasion in the experience of the present conductor of this column, and probably in the history of the column itself, in which both first and second prizes have been taken by lady students.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

K. Thompson (1st		Peggotty	 	73
Prize)	94	Pergwerne	 	73
P. Killick (2nd Prize)	93	Nepenthe	 	71
Ad lib	91	R. B. Mattar	 	68
Holme	91	Diogenes	 	64
R. J. S	90	Cuprum	 	60
Troy	88	Etna	 	56
Jena	78	A. J. C.	 	52
Ad valorem	77	Sodium	 	46
Chemical	74	Atropine'	 	28
Electron	73			

To Correspondents

Kathleen Thompson.—In the analysis of a phosphate mixture the filtrate from the precipitation with excess of ammonium hydroxide in presence of ammonium chloride may either still contain phosphoric acid radical or be free from this radical. In the present case it gave a precipitate on the addition of magnesia mixture, showing that it still contained phosphoric acid radical, so that it must have been free from magnesium. The original phosphate precipitate was also free from magnesium in any appreciable proportion.

any appreciable proportion.

PEGGY KILLICK.—The precipitate formed on adding excess of silver nitrate to a neutralised portion of the sodium carbonate extract consisted of silver iodide and chloride along with silver phosphate. Read the reply immediately speeding.

immediately preceding.

AD LIB.—We are sceptical about your being able to effect a sufficient separation of bromine and iodine by fractional extraction with chloroform in the manner you describe.

HOLME.—The filtrate from the original phosphate precipitate should have been tested for the presence or absence of the phosphoric acid radical, and for the zinc group before it was assumed that members of the zinc and barium groups and also magnesium were absent from it.

absent from it.

R. J. S.—The powder should have been treated in the systematic analysis as a phosphate mixture by one or other of the applicable special methods. Note that the insolubility of a white precipitate in excess of ammonium hydroxide does not prove the absence from it of aluminium.

TROY.—The nearly-neutralised hydrochloric acid solution of the powder should not have given a precipitate on adding sodium acetate and acetic acid and gently warming, since iron, aluminium, and chromium were absent. Possibly you did not add enough acetic acid. Since some hydriodic acid was certain to be evolved on heating the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid, the fact that holding an ammonia stopper at the mouth of the tube gave rise to a cloud was not any evidence of the presence of a chloride.

JENA.—Your method of removing the iodine as cuprous iodide is a reliable one, and you should have been able to get evidence of the presence of the chloride in the

filtrate from that iodide.

AD VALOREM.—Because the yellow precipitate formed on adding silver nitrate in testing for acid radicals did not all dissolve in ammonia, you apparently assumed (without making any attempt to prove it) that none dissolved, and thereby you failed to detect the chloride. Filtration of the ammonia solution from the silver iodide and subsequent acidification with nitric acid would have shown you that part of the precipitate had dissolved.

CHEMICAL. - The chromyl chloride test for chlorides does not invariably prove altogether satisfactory, and a negative result should be treated with some reserve. Read also the first sentence of the reply to Peggy Killick.

ELECTRON.—The flame coloration which you ascribed to strontium was really due to calcium. See preceding replies regarding the absence of magnesium from the original filtrate from the phosphate precipitate.

PEGGOTTY.-Read the first of the replies above.

PERGWERNE.—Your failure to detect the calcium was due to your omitting to test for it in the phosphate precipitate, which contained all that was present.

NEPENTHE.—Your phosphate separation was not successfully carried out. Even if the powder had contained zinc, this should not have been present in the original phosphate precipitate, and as it was entirely absent, it is difficult to say what the substance was which led you to report zinc. The evidence you gave scarcely proved the precipitate a chlorida. the presence of a chloride.

R. B. MATTAR.—The coloration which led you to report salicin was due to iodine. After having proved the absence of iron and aluminium in the phosphate precipitate, it seems a peculiar proceeding to add ammonium phosphate to a solution of this precipitate immediately before starting to remove the phosphoric acid radical from the solution. We were not able to confirm the presence of the iron which you report as found at another stage

DIOGENES.—Had aluminium been present, it would have been removed as phosphate along with the ferric phos-phate and basic acetate precipitate, and it could not, therefore, have been found where you looked for it in

the filtrate from this precipitate.

Curaum.—When adding to the original hydrochloricacid solution ammonium chloride and ammonium hydroxide you must have failed to add the latter in excess, otherwise a precipitate would certainly have been produced. The precipitate you attributed to magnesium

must have consisted of calcium phosphate.

ETNA .- It does not appear from your report that you tested for metals of the barium group. See the remark regarding aluminium in the reply to "Diogenes." This was not by any means a difficult analysis as phosphate mixtures go, but it was perhaps slightly beyond your present stage of knowledge. Do not be discouraged, however, since further experience and practice should soon mend another. mend matters.

A. J. C.—You were too easily satisfied that a citrate was present. The precipitate you took for calcium citrate

was really calcium phosphate.

Sodium.—The analysis should have been carried out by a special method appropriate for phosphate mixtures. Had this been done, it is unlikely that you would have reported aluminium and missed calcium.

ATROPINE. - This mixture seems to have been a little too difficult for you and you arrived at conclusions on insufficient evidence, otherwise you would not have reported salicin, a sulphite, and an oxalate. Try to get confirmatory reactions for all suspected constituents.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, November 13

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Town Hall, at 8.50 p.m. Mr. T. H. Lewis, M.B.E., F.R.G.S. (Editor of "Sales Management"), on "If I Were a Retail Chemist." Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Rambling Section).—Visit to the United Co-operative Baking Society Works. Meet at corner of McNeil Street and Rutherglen Road at 3 p.m. Leader, Miss Lang.

Wednesday, November 14

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, at 6.30 p.m. Inaugural meeting. Light refreshments and music. Tickets, free to members and associates (friends 3s. 6d.), from Mr. F. Smith.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8 p.m. Presentation of prizes by Mr. W. Glass, Ph.C. Address on "The Business Side of Pharmacy" by Miss M. Grant Boag.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Hotel Metropole, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (8s. 6d. each) from Mr. Arthur Lupton, secretary.

dinner. secretary.

dinner. Tickets (8s. 6d. each) from Mr. Arthur Lupton, secretary.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Lancaster and Kendal Branch), Fleece Inn, Kendal, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. H. Antcliffe, Sheffield, will give an address.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Masonic Association, Victoria Hotel, at 6 p.m. Ladies' evening, to comprise a dinner, whist drive and a dance. Any nember may invite a friend and lady, but the gentleman must be a Freemason. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from Bro. H. Woodhead, Church Street, Eccles.

Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association and Pharmaceutical Society Branch, Laker's Hotel, Redhill, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. E. C. Cripps, London, on "The Future of Pharmacy—a Dream."

Retail Pharmacists' Union (North London Branch), Lipton's Tea Rooms, Finsbury Park Station, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. R. Keith on "Advantages of Mntual Insurance."

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Southampton Branch), South-Western Hotel, at 3.30 p.m. Papers on "The Dangerous Drugs Act" and National Insurance terms.

Thursday, November 15

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 27 Oxford Street (Lipton's, Ltd.), at 7 for 7.30 p.m. Social and whist drive. Tickets (single 3s. 6d., double 6s.), from Mr. A. H. Jenkin, 64 Wray Crescent,

North-East London Pharmaceuticol Association, St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Mr. Norman Fox on "The Future of Health Insurance."
West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Y.M.C.A., Forest Gate, at 3 p.m. Mr. H. Skinner on "Dispensing of Medicines from the Dispenser and Analyst's Points of View." Members of other associations invited other associations invited

PORISMOUTH PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A whist drive will be held at 7 p.m. on November 21 at the "New Mikado." Elm Grove, Sonthsea. Tickets (3s. each) before November 19 from Mr. W. H. Bown, 50 Victoria Road North, Southsea. Pharmacutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch).—The opening of the session will take place on November 23 at 8 p.m. Inangural address on "Insulin," by Jonathan C. Meakins, F.R.S.E. (Christison Professor of Therapeutics).

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association.—The annual dinner will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C., on November 21, at 7 p.m. for 7.30. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from members of the Committee or the secretaries. Evening dress. Ladies specially invited.

Business Changes

PARKE'S DRUG STORES, LTD., have taken premises in Berrylands, Surbiton, with a view of opening a new

Mr. Arthur H. Smith, chemist and druggist, is shortly opening a business at 55 Oxford Street, Kidder-

BARKER BROS., opium exporters, have now returned to Smyrna, and may be addressed c/o Post Office, Smyrna.

Lewis's, Ltd., of Liverpool, etc., will, on November 12, open central buying offices at 9 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

F. S. HANKINSON'S PHARMACY, LTD., chemists, have opened a business at 1 St. Thomas's Street, London Bridge, S.E.1.

The firm of Winter, Ross & Co., chemical merchants, 50 Broad Street, New York, has been dissolved: Mr. Frank B. Ross will continue the business at 15 Moore Street, under the style of Frank B. Ross, Inc.

British Columbia Notes

RECENTLY 90 per cent, of the druggists in British Columbia took over the stock of a wholesale drug business in Vancouver, and now control their own buying, manufacturing and distribution.

THE PORT OF VANCOUVER, British Columbia (writes a correspondent) will soon outstrip, or has already done so, the eastern port of Montreal, and is bound in the future to supply the whole of Western Canada and take its produce.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—Experiments with this bark have been exhaustive, and the report of results has interested some of the large tanning factories to the extent of a proposal to put down an extensive plant near the supply. The only drawback is that the collection, to get the greatest value, is seasonal, while the cutting of the trees is continuous.

CONCERNING CASCARA.—During the last twelve months (writes a British Columbian firm of manufacturers) we have gone closely into the question of collection and extraction of this drug, but owing to the difficulty of getting reliable collectors nothing was done outside experiments and excursions into the timber forests to locate it. It is, however, proposed next season to put on gangs of Japanese and Indians, who are experts, and to store or sell as new bark according to the demand.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Tooth Brush.—A tooth brush designed for simultaneously cleansing the teeth and massaging the gums, having an oval head provided with a central series of tufts of bristles, and a distinct marginal series of bristles. (J. H. Carter. 204,960).

Production of Lecithin.— A process for extracting lecithin from vegetable matter, based on the use of a solvent consisting of alcohol (90 per cent.) containing at least 10 per cent. of benzol, best results being obtained when using 2 parts of alcohol and 3 parts of benzol. (H. Bollmann. 205,011).

Tooth Paste Dispenser.—A container consisting of two parts connected by a hinge and fitted with a rack and pinion. The tube of tooth paste is placed inside this container, and by turning a key the end of the tube is coiled, the neck of the tube itself remaining throughout in contact with the neck of the container. (L. J. Levy. 204,929).

Separation of Proteins and Lactose.—A process for separating proteins and lactose from whey by adjusting the acidity of the liquid by the addition of an oxide or carbonate which is only slightly soluble, such as magnesia or chalk, and subjecting the whole to the action of carbon dioxide and the hydroxide of a trivalent metal (aluminium). C. R. W. Adeane, C.B., W. C. D. Whetham, F.R.S., and L. Harding. 204,847)

GERMANY

Manufacture of Formates.—A process for the manufacture of pure metallic salts of formic acid, based on the interaction between calcium formate and a soluble carbonate, sulphate, phosphate, or ammonium salt of the metal, followed by treatment with barium formate and oxalic acid, or an oxalate. (Elektrochemische Werke G.m.b.H., Berlin. D.R.P., 381.957.)

Adhesive Compound.—An adhesive for wood, cardboard, glass, and particularly for leather, consisting in first applying a mixture of gun cotton four parts, ethylacetanilide eight parts, dissolved in a volatile solvent, and after evaporation applying a mixture of gun cotton twenty parts, ethylacetanilide ten parts, in seventy parts of a solvent. (Chemischa Fabrikan vormals Weiler-ter-Meer in Uerdingen. D.R.P. 382.147.)

Society of Chemical Industry

A MEETING of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on November 5 in the rooms of the Chemical Society in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., presided over by the Chairman, Dr. Bernard Dyer, at which Dr. G. W. Monier-Williams read a paper on The Use of Hydrogen Cyanide for the Fumigation of Ships. The object of fumigating ships is effectively to kill rats, primarily in order to prevent the spread of plague and specimens of the four creates of the strend of the spread of the spr plague, and specimens of the four species of rats which infest vessels were shown; the well-known Norwegian or brown rat is a burrowing and fighting rat with a pointed head, differing thereby from the Alexandrian, English, Iudian and Swedish species. Hitherto sulphur dioxide has been used for this purpose; it is effective, but is corrosive to paint and destructive to fine fabrics, therefore its use is precluded in liners, owing to the damage caused by its action to the furniture, etc. Hydrocyanic acid was first used in 1890 in California and in South Africa for destroying plant pests, and in 1909 in India. Since the war it has been used on a fairly large scale in the United States, Australia, and India, and recently its use has farther extended. Dr. Monier-Williams then dealt with the properties of hydrocyanic acid, pointing dealt with the properties of hydrocyanic acid, pointing out that it is not so poisonous as had generally been imagined prior to the war. Dogs are most susceptible to its lethal action, but man can breathe air containing 1 in 10,000, or even 1 in 6,000, but the presence of 1 part in 500 parts of air would be instantaneously fatal, since it acts as a blood poison. The problem of fumigating ships now plays an important rôle in international relations, the United States requiring that all vessels engaged in require services with that country shall be completely in regular services with that country shall be completely fumigated every six months. The author proceeded to describe, with the aid of numerous slides, the various methods hitherto adopted for fumigating ships by means of hydrocyanic acid. All ports have to be closed or pasted over with paper, as well as the numerous doors, hatches, ventilators, a task which alone may take Of the various methods in use for liberating hydrocyanic acid within the ship itself, one consists in hydrocyanic acid within the ship itself, one consists in placing tubs, lined with pitch, containing a mixture of sulphuric acid and water in various parts of the vessel, into which men wearing masks drop the "cyanide eggs," i.e., charges of sodium cyanide. This method is used for small vessels in the United States, but has led to a number of fatal accidents. In large liners the sodium cyanide—5 ounces for every 1,000 cubic feet of space—is contained in a tin box so placed at the edge of the is contained in a tin box so placed at the edge of the is contained in a tin box so placed at the edge of the tub that by pulling a wire the contents are tipped into the barrel. However, this arrangement has many obvious drawbacks, foremost among which is the uncertainty whether the cyanide charge has been completely discharged into the tub on pulling the wires. To obviate this another procedure is adopted. A hose pipe is laid from the deck to the tub containing the sulphuric acid, ending in a piece of lead pipe. The deck end of the rubber hose is provided with a funnel, into which the calculated amount of sodium cyanide, in solution, is calculated amount of sodium cyanide, in solution, is poured. followed by a solution of sodium carbonate, to expel the last traces of hydrocyanic acid generated from the mixture in the tub. Liquefied hydrocyanic acid, supplied in steel cylinders, and also in glass ampoules, is employed in the United States, but when it is borne in mind that the liquid gas is almost as volatile as ether the perils attending its use are obvious. In Holland the "Cyclon" method is used; this is a preparation originally manufactured by the Germans for gas warfare, but which was not actually used owing to the cessation of hostilities before their arrangements for its employment had been completed; it consists of 90 per cent. of methyl cyano-formate (C.CN.O.OCH₃) and 10 per cent. methyl chloro-formate (C.Cl.O.OCH₃), and presents the advantage of giving off an irritating vapour, which gives warning of its presence. Discussing various problems in connection with hydrocyanic acid which still await solution. Dr. Monior-Williams mentioned that the reaction tion, Dr. Monier-Williams mentioned that the reaction between sulphuric acid and sodium cyanide is not a quantitative one, principally owing to the formation of polymers of hydrocyanic acid, whereby as much as 70 per

cent. of the acid may be lost. The question of the diffusion of the gas also presents many unknown factors, and in this connection the author explained the various methods used for sampling air during the process of fumigation. In conclusion, Dr. Monier-Williams referred to certain biological problems, instancing the necessity of determining the exact amount of hydrocyanic acid required to kill different kinds of vermin and their eggs; mosquitoes being the most easy to destroy, bugs and cockroaches the most difficult.

Poisoning Statistics

The annual report of the Registrar General for England and Wales (who has dropped his hyphen) has been converted into "The Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review," and is issued in three parts, in royal octavo in place of a folio size, at 15s., 5s., and 5s. respectively. The official reason given for these changes in title and format is not entirely convincing; but with this we need not concern ourselves, since the facts for which we consult the first review, covering the year 1921, are as accessible as they would ordinarily have been in the eighty-fourth annual report. From the text of the review emerges the curious fact that the Registrar General uses his own classification of the causes of death in preference to the international list: as, however, the international list: has not yet been issued" in its complete form, there is some justification for his attitude. The broad features of his vital statistics are as follows:—

***************************************	1920		1921	
Population : Marriage-rate Birth-rate Deaths Death-rate (crude) Poison deaths (corrected figures)		113 293		122 357
Ratio of poison deaths to total deaths	Total 1 in 1,148	406	Total	479

Suicides amount in all to 3,759, which means that during the year in question one suicide in about 10.5 was committed by the agency of poison. As is our usual practice, we have corrected the figures for deaths by poison, removing from the list deaths due to coal-gas, anæsthetics administered by medical men, insect-stings, growing plants, and so forth. The following table of poisons which reach double figures in either column shows the average fatalities from them before, during and since the Europeau war:—

		ence and ent Avers		Suicide Average		
Name of Poison	1881- 1914	1915- 1918	1919- 1921		1919- 1921	
Ammonia Carbolic acid Hydrochloric acid Hydrocyanic acid Lysol Opium, etc. Oxalic acid Potassium cyanide Strychnine	9,8 25.6 11.0 3.06 0.3 77.6 5.8 2.44 6.4	5.25 11.0 4.75 2.0 2.5 18.5 5.0 2.25 5.75	5.66 13.0 10.0 0.33 5.0 16.33 1.66 1.66 4.0	9.0 98.5 42.6 26.4 0.44 54.15 53.8 22.26 22.8	14.5 40.0 32.5 13.75 3.0 15.0 28.5 20.25 9.0	13.0 40.66 53.0 22.33 16.66 12.0 41.66 16.33 12.0

The salient feature of this table is the increase in the figures for hydrochloric acid and Iysol, particularly in the suicide columns. In the case of Iysol, the standard of comparison with pre-war years is hardly an adequate one, the first two recorded cases having occurred in 1909; but so far as hydrochloric acid is concerned, it will be seen that the average of thirty-four years has been considerably exceeded. There is the appearance, in respect of suicide by this acid, of a reversion to the state of things that existed before the war. The average for the years 1897 to 1901 was 40; for 1902-06 it was 61.6, and for 1907-11, 82.8, with subsequent increases to 86 in 1912, 98 in 1913, and 101 in 1914. The full table for the past three years is appended:—

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	1919			920	1921	
Name of Poison	Negligence and Accident	Suicide	Negligence and Accident	Suicide	Negligence and Accident	Suicide
Acetic acid	3	2	1	1	1	= ,
Aconite and belladonna Aconite and chloroform	_	_	+	=	1	=
Adrenalin chloride Ammonia	1 5	10		<u> </u>		20
Antimony chloride	-7	- 4	Ĭ.	2		-7
Barium earbonate Barium thiosulphate			2		-	
Belladonua and atropine Bellad. and chlorof.	4_	2	=	1	7	5
Benzene Bromine	2	_	1	_	2	=-
Camphor and camphor- ated oil	1 5 3 - 4 2 - 18		1	7	2	1
Carbolie acid Chenopodium oil	18	38	8	41	13	43
Chloral	-1		- 3		3	-
Chloroform (not in opera- tions)		1	1	1	1	2
Chremic acid Coal-tar and preparations	-		=	-		ĩ.
Cocaine			1	-	1	3 -
"Copper" Copper sulphate	=	=	1	-	=	
Crcosote.	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38	1	1 1 2 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	20 7
Cresolene Cresylie acid	<u> </u>	-	1	2	1	
Daisy powder Digitalis	î.			_	- 2	=
Fluoric acid Formalin	=	1	-	\equiv	· <u> </u>	= `
Gelseminm	=			=	1	-
Hydrochloric acid	11	40	7	47		72
lysol		25	_	18		24
Iodine		25 1 3 -7 1 2 -2 1	1	1 18 1 2 3 1 11 7 -3 3	1 7 1 1 2	24 1 1
Jcyes' fluid Kill-germ	_	3	ī	3	1	=
"Lead"	1 ~	-7	1 5	11	1 7	32
"Mercurial poisoning" Mercury perchloride	<u>-</u>	1 2	<u> </u>	1 7	1	6
Methyl alcohol Nicotine.	1 _		=	3	<u>-</u>	1
Nitric acid Nitrous acid	1	1	<u>-</u>	3	_2	5
Opium, laudanum, and niorphine	15 2	12	20	11 48	14 2	13 40
Oxalic acid and landa-	2	12 37	1			40
num Parakichyde	2		_	1 5	1-11	_
Phenacetin Phosphorus	$\frac{2}{1}$	6	1 1 1	5	=	3
Podophyllin Potash, canstic	=	Ξ	1	=	=	_
Potassium carbonate Potassium chlorate	=.	=	1	_	<u></u>	=
Potassium chromates Potassium cyanide	2	13	1	15	2	21 .
Potassium iodide Potassium nitrate	_	=	1	1		= ,
Potassium oxalate Potassium permanganate	=	1	_		_	1
Pyrogallic acid Quinine Rhubarb, powdered	-	_	1	=		
Silver evenide	_	=	\equiv	-	1	_
Soda, caustic	1	=	1	=	1	_
Soda, caustic Sodium bicarbonate Sodium cyanide Sodium sulphate Strychnine and nux	-	1	-	2	=	-
	5	-8	2]]	5	17
Sulphonal Sulphur dioxide	_	_	1	.=		_
Sulphuric acid	2	1	î	3 T	=	3
10X0l	=	1	1		2	1 -
Turpentine and ammonia "Uranium" Veronal and homologues	-4		-6	- 3	1 3	5
Veronal and mornline	1	=	=	=	=	=
Wintergreen oil "Zinc" Zinc chloride	1 2	13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Zine sulphate	12	1 16	14	18	8	15





The index for drugs during the past month is 156.6, compared with 157.2 for the previous month. That for surgical dressings remains unchanged. The changes in prices given below have occurred since the issue of the

october list and enable chemists to revise the Price List up to November 1. The appreciation on turnover is about 0.5-per cent. The chief variations are:

*Higher: Acetanilid., ather, balsam, tolu., cocain and its salts, cascara preparations, ext. sennac leg., lin. A.B.C., lin. methyl sal., methyl sulphonal, ol. anthem., ol. pulegii, ol. sasafras nat., opium preparations, sodii benz. artif. ung. methyl sal., ung. sulph. co.

*Lower: Ergot preparations, gelatin., ol. pini (abietis).

Lower: Ergot preparations, gelatin., ol. pini (abietis).

CHANGES IN PRICES

ACETANILIDUM: Cost—4d. oz. Sell—8d. oz.; 1½d. dr. ÆTHER 0.720 (by wt.): Cost—3s. lb. Sell—4s. 6d. lb.; 1s. 4d. 4 oz.

ÆTHER METH. 0.730: Cost-2s. 8d. 1b. Sell-4s. 1b.;

3d. 4 oz.; 5d. oz ÆTHER PURIF. 0.720: Cost-3s. 10d. lb. Sell-5s. 9d.

lb.; 1s. 8d. 4 oz. BALSAM. TOLU.: Cost-18s. lb. Sell-8s. 4 oz.; 2s. 4d.

oz.; 5d. dr.

BUTYN: Cost—4s. 10d. gm. Sell—8d. gr. Cocaina, B, F: Cost—5s. 6d. dr. Sell—9s. 8d. dr.;

COCAIN. HYDROBROM., B, F: Cost-5s. 9d. dr. Sell-10s. 3d. dr.; 4d. gr.

COCAIN. HYDROCHLOR., B, F: Cost-4s. 8d. dr. Sell-

s. 2d. dr.; 3½d. gr. Cocain. nitras, B, F: Cost—5s. 9d. dr. Sell—10s. 3d.

dr.; 4d. gr.
Cocain. salicyl., B, F: Cost—5s. 9d. dr. Sell—10s. 3d.

dr.; 4d. gr. COCAIN. SULPH., B, F: Cost—5s. 9d. dr. Sell—10s. 3d.

dr.; 4d. gr. CODEINA, B. Cost-5s. 5d. dr. Sell-9s. 5d. dr.; 31d.

CODEIN. PHOSPH., B: Cost-4s. 3d. dr. Sell-7s. 7d.

dr.; 3½d. gr. Codein. sulfh., B: Cost-4s. 7d. dr. Sell-8s. 2d. dr.; 3½d. gr.

DIAMORPH, HYD., B, F: Cost-5s. 3d. dr. Sell-9s. 4d. dr.; 3½d. gr.

ETHYL MORPH. HYD., B: Cost-5s. 8d. dr. Sell-9s. 3d. dr.; 4d. gr.

Ext. casc. sac. sicc.: Cost—12s. lb. Sell—5s. 2d. 4 oz.; 1s. 5d. oz.; 3½d. dr.

EXT. CASC. SAG. LIQ. INSIP.: Cost—5s. lb. Sell—7s. 6d. lb.; 2s. 3d. 4 oz.; 8d. oz.; 1½d. dr. EXT. ERGOTÆ, B: Cost—2s. 6d. oz. Sell—4s. 5d. oz.;

EXT. ERGOTÆ PULV., B: Cost-3s. oz. Sell-5s. 3d. oz.; 11d. dr.

EXT. ERGOTÆ LIQ., B: Cost-6s. lb. Sell-2s. 9d.

4 oz.; 9d. oz.

EXT. ERGOT. AM. LIQ., B: Cost—8s. 6d. lb. Sell—5s. 9d. 4 oz.; 1s. oz.; 2d. dr. EXT. OPH SICC., B, F: Cost—6s. 6d. oz. Sell—11s. 4d.

oz.; 1s. 10d. dr. Ext. sennæ leg. liq.: Cost-4s. 9d. lb. Sell-2s. 3d.

4 oz.; 8d. oz.; 1½d. dr. Gelatin. sheet No. 1: Cost—4s. 6d. lb. Sell—6s. 9d.

1b.; 2s. 4 oz. GELATIN. INCIS.: Cost-6s. 6d. lb. Sell-9s. 9d. lb.: 2s. 10d. 4 oz.: 9d. oz.

GUAIACOL CARB.: Cost-1s. 8d. oz. Sell-2s. 8d. oz.;

INJECT. MORPH. HYPOD., B, F: Cost-2s. oz. Sell-3s. 6d. oz.; 9d. dr.

LENIGALLOL: Cost-3s. 9d. oz. Sell-1s. 1d. dr. LIN. A.B.C. METH. B: Cost-4s. lb. Sell-2s. 4 oz.;

LIN. METHYL SAL.: Cost-12s. 6d. lb. Sell-5s. 9d. 4 oz.; 1s. 6d. oz.; 3d. dr.

Lin. Methyl sal. co.: Cost—13s. 6d. lb. Sell—6s. 4 oz.; 1s. 8d. oz.; 3½d. dr.
Lin. Oph Meth., B, ex F: Cost—4s. 6d. lb. Sell—1s. 11d. 4 oz.; 7d. oz.

LIQ. MORPH. ACET., B, F: Cost—6s. 6d. lb. Sell—2s. 10d. 4 oz.; 10d. oz.; 2d. dr.
LIQ. MORPH. BIMEC., B, F: Cost—10s. lb. Sell—4s. 6d. 4 oz.; 1s. 3d. oz.; 3d. dr.
LIQ. MORPH. ACET., B, F: Cost 6s. 6d. lb. Sell—2s. 10d. 4 oz.; 10d. oz.; 2d. dr.

Sell- .

Sell-

Liq. Morph. Sulph., B, F: Cost—6s. 6d. lb. 2s. 10d. 4 oz.; 10d. oz.; 2d. dr. Sell—4s.

Liq. Morph. Tart., B, F: Cost—9s. lb. 4 oz.; 1s. 2d. oz.; 3d. dr. Liq. opii sed. B.P.C., B, F: Cost-9s. 6d. lb. Sell-

4s. 3d. 4 oz.; 1s. 3d. oz.; 3d. dr. Liq. oph sed. P.F., B, F: Cost—9s. 6d. lb. Sell—

4s. 3d. 4 oz.; 1s. 3d. oz.; 3d. dr.

LUMINAL: Cost-10s. oz. Sell-2s. 10d. dr.

LUMINAL, SODIUM: Cost—10s. 9d. oz. Sell—3s. dr. METHYL SALICYL.: Cost—5s. 3d. lb. Sell—2s. 4 oz.; 8d. oz.; 1½d. dr. Sell-2s. 5d

METHYL SULPHONAL, C: Cost-2s. 6d. oz. Sell-4s. 5d. oz.; 9d. dr.

Morphina pur., B, F: Cost-4s. 10d. dr. Sell-8s. 6d. dr.: 4d. gr.

MORPH. PRÆCIP. B. F: Cost-4s. 10d. dr. Sell-6d. dr.; 4d. gr.

MORFH. ACET., B. F: Cost-3s. 10d. dr. Sell-7s. dr.; 3d. dr

MORPH. BIMEC., B, F: Cost-4s. 10d. dr. Sell-8s. 6d. dr.; 4d. gr. MORPH. HYD., B, F: Cost-3s. 10d. dr. Sell-7s. dr.;

3d. gr. MORPH. SULPH., B, F: Cost-3s. 11d. dr. Sell-7s. 2d.

dr.; 3d. gr.

MORPH. TART., B, F: Cost-4s. 10d. dr. Sell-8s. 6d. dr.; 4d. gr.

OL. ANTHEMIDIS: Cost—35s. oz. Sell—10s. dr.; 3d. m. Ol. pini (abietis): Cost—12s. 6d. lb. Sell—5s. 3d.

4 oz.; 1s. 6d. oz.; 3d. dr.
OL. PULEG. EXOT.: Cost—12s. 6d. lb. Sell—5s. 4d.
4 oz.; 1s. 8d. oz.; 4d. dr.

OL. SASSAFRAS NAT. : Cost—14s. lb. Sell—6s. 4 oz. : 1s. 9d. oz. ; 3d. dr.

Pulv. Cret. Ar. c. op., B, ex F: Cost—4s 9d. lb. Sell—2s. 2d. 4 oz.; 8d. oz.; 1½d. dr. Pulv. frecac. co., B, ex F: Cost—7s. 6d. lb. Sell—5s. 6d 4 oz.; 1s. oz.; 3d. dr. Pulv. kino co., B. ex F: Cost—11s. lb. Sell—5s. 4 oz.; 1s. 6d. oz.; 4d. dr. Pulv opii co., B, F: Cost—9s. lb. Sell—4s. 4 oz.;

1s. 3d. oz.; 3d. dr.

SODII BENZ, ARTIF.: Cost-5s. 6d. lb. Sell-2s. 6d. 4 oz.; 9d. oz.

TR. OPH, B, F: Cost-7s. 6d. lb. Sell-3s. 4d. 4 oz.; 1s. oz.

Tr. opii, B.P., '98. B, F: Cost—7s. lb. Sell—2s. 9d. 4 oz.; 11d. oz.

TR. OPH AM. C: Cost-7s. 6d. 1b. Sell-3s. 4d. 4 oz.: 1s. oz

TR. OPIT CROC., B.P.C., B, F: Cost-18s. lb. Sell-

7s. 9d. 4 oz.; 2s. oz.

Tr. oph deod., U.S.P., B, F: Cost—8s. 9d. lb. Sell—
3s. 9d. 4 oz.; 1s. 2d. oz.; 3d. dr.

Ung. methyl sal. fort.: Cost-4s. 3d. lb. Sell-2s. 4 oz.; 7d. oz.

UNG. METHYL SAL. DIL.: Cost-3s. 4d. lb. Sell-1s. 6d 4 oz.; 5d. oz.

UNG. METHYL SAL. CO. FORT.: Cost-18s. lb. Sell-7s. 8d. 4 oz.; 2s. oz.

UNG. METHYL SAL. CO. DIL.: Cost-7s. 6d. lb. Sell-3s. 4d. 4 oz.; 1s. oz.; 2d. dr.

UNG. SULPH CO.: Cost-2s. 3d. lb. Sell-3s. 5d. lb.; 1s. 4 oz.; 4d. oz.

Pharmaceutical Botany

XXX, Fruit Formation and Seed Dispersal

THE formation of a fruit is general in Angiosperms: it corresponds to cone formation in Gymnosperms. chief changes are the result of the stimulus of fertilisa-tion (and consequent "setting" of seed) extending to the ovary wall and causing it to grow. The various types of fruit result from differences in development in response to needs of seed dispersal. It is customary to regard the ovary as made up of one or more seed leaves or microsporophylls known as carpels. The ovules are, however, not always borne on the carpels, but may be on the axis itself (see below).

on the axis itself (see below).

In "apocarpous" pistils (Figs. 58 and 59) the carpels remain separate and can be likened to a leaf with



F10. 98 .- SECTIONS OF OVARIES SHOWING

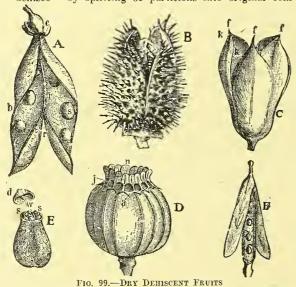
PLACENTATION

A. Trilocular ovary with axile placentation. B. Unilocular ovary with parietal placentation. C. Free central placentation.

marginal folded so as to form . a closed cavity. Such an ovary with a ovary single ovule (and one seed) usually remains closed. (The achene of the buttercup is an example

this "indehiscent" type of fruit.) When the carpel has several seeds, it usually opens to allow these to become scattered separately. It may "dehisce" either at the seed-bearing seam or ventral suture (follicle of aconite), or split open both back and front (legume of pea,

More complex fruits result from "syncarpy" or union of two or more carpels to form a single ovary. Fig. 98 shows in section the trilocular ovary corresponding to the joining together of three follicles. Capsules consist usually of such fruits with dry walls. These may "dehisce" by splitting of partitions into original com-



A. Pod (legume) of the pea: r, dorsal suture; b, ventral suture; c, ealyx; s, seeds. B. Capsule of Stramonium showing septifragal dehiseence into four valves. C. Septicidal capsule of Colchicum; fff, three separating carpels. D. Capsule of Poppy: n, stigma; j, pores opening by removal of valves, a, E. Pyxidium of Henbane; d, lid; w, dissepiment; s, seeds. F. Silicula of mustard with false septime.

ponents (septicidal, Colchicum, Fig. 99c). In Stramonium (Fig. 99s) the valves are formed by the breaking across of the septa (septifragal). The ovules appear to spring from the central axis and are termed axile. The portion of the carpel bearing the ovule is called the placenta, and placentation is parietal when a single cavity or unilocular ovary is formed by union of carpels at their edges (Fig. 98s). At C (Fig. 99) the ovules are borne directly on the axis (free central placentation), and not on the carpels at all. Syncarpy is usually associated, in more advanced flowers, with insect pollination, and these often exhibit another example of co-operation with animals by forming edible fruits for purposes of seed dispersal. Rose hips (Fig. 99) illustrate the tendency of adjoining tissue to become succulent and ficshy.

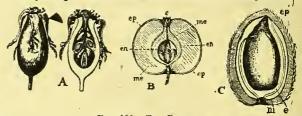
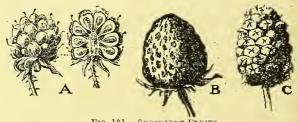


FIG. 100,-THE PERICARP A. Rose hips. Succellent pericarp which consists of the hollow thalamus bearing seeds. B. Section of apple in which this fleshy tissue has become differentiated into epicarp, ep, mesocarp, me, and endocarp, en; inside this is the ovary proper. C. Drupe of almond, with hard endocarp, e, and fibrous mesocarp, m, and epicarp, ep.

is most marked in the "pomes" of apple and pear. In such fruits the skin is called epicarp, the middle fleshy portion mesocarp, and the inner lining endocarp. Collectively the three layers comprise the pericarp formed in ripening of the fruit. Other developments in connection with seed dispersal centre



FIO. 101.—SUCCULENT FRUITS A. Raspberry, consisting of a collection of drupes, with succulent mesocarp. B. Strawberry, with small hard seeds embedded in succulent development of thalamus. C. Aggregate fruit of mulberry, each drupe representing fruit of a single flower.

particularly in changes in the carpel. winged (Elm) or plumed (Clematis and Dandelion) for floating on the wind. The carrot fruit has hooks to catch in the fur or wool of animals. Succulent fruits are designed to be eaten by animals, the seed either being rejected as too large and indigestible or being

digestive juices unharmed. (Many birds and animals, however, completely seeds.) destroy Again, fruits may explode when ripe and expel the seed to distance. some The squirting cucumber (Ecbalium Elaterium) is the famous example A few

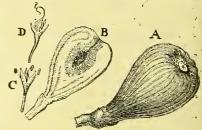


Fig. 102.—FRUIT of Fig A. Whole fruit. B. In section. C: "Male" flower. D. "Female" flower. Succulent tissue consists of the whole ficral branch.

other fruits are capable of floating long distances on water, Parts external to the flower may take part in fruit formation: thus, the thalamus or axis forms the succulent tissues of the strawberry. The mulberry and fig are composite fruits derived from many flowers, the latter representing a whole branch or inflorescence. Our plant descriptions will bring out other peculiarities of type and terminology in fruit formation and their influence on seed dispersal.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—The annual dinner will be held on March 20, 1924, at the Great Central Hotel, Marylebone, W.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly

Garbutt.—At 12 Hanover Gardens, Broughton Park, Manchester, on November 1, the wife of Henry Garbutt, M.P.S., of a son.

Marriages

PEEBLES—MARSHALL.—At the Parish Church, Cheltenham, on October 30, David James Peebles, M.B., Ch.B., son of the late Mr. T. S. Peebles, chemist and druggist, Lochee, to Marjorie Grace Marshall, B.A. (Oxon.).

Deaths

BEACH.—At Windsor Edge, Nailsworth, on October 28, suddenly, Mr. Tom Clarke Beach, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Beach was in business in Gloucester for many years.

Dyson.—At Cranleigh, Littlegate Road, Paignton, on October 31, Mr. Thomas Hatfield Dyson, Ph.C., aged

FODEN.—On October 26, following an accident, Florence Marian, wife of Mr. T. H. Foden, Arden Cottage, Woodfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

HARRIES.—The death is announced from Berlin of Professor Dr. Carl Harries, aged fifty-seven. Professor Harries was at one time assistant to Hofmann and to Emil Fischer, and from 1904 to 1916 occupied the chair of chemistry in the University of Kiel. He is chiefly known for his researches in connection with the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

LOCKWOOD.—Recently, Laura Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Lockwood, chemist and druggist, Pateley Bridge.

Manuel.—At Dudley Street, West Bromwich, on November 3, Mr. Walter Manuel, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Manuel, who was at one time in business in Sheffield, had of-late been with Martyn's Stores, Ltd., and Boots, Ltd.

STAGG.—At 14 Hayne Road, Beckenham, suddenly, on November 3, Mr. Rowland Stagg, managing director of C. R. Harker, Stagg &



Morgan, Ltd., manufac-turing chemists, London, E.1, aged forty-five. On leaving public school (Haileybury), Mr. Stagg joined the firm of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan; after several years of work in the various de-partments he was made secretary on the conversion of the firm into a limited company in 1902, which position he fulfilled until the retirement of his father in 1906, when he became a direc-Immediately upon the outbreak of war he and his two brothers

MR. ROWLAND STAGG

MR. ROWLAND STAGG

and his two brothers joined the Honourable Artillery Company. It was one of the greatest blows of his lifetime to lose both brothers, killed in action. He was invalided home through pneumonia contracted in the trenches, from which he was a long time recovering. In 1918 Mr. Stagg became managing director, which position he held to the became managing director, which position he held to the date of his death, being beloved by the staff and all who knew him. He leaves a widow and three children.
The funeral took place on November 7 at St. Luke's
Cemetery, Bromley Common, and was attended by the
directors and about eighty members of the staff of

C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. Mr. Wippell Gadd represented the Drug Club, and Mr. G. F. Deeth the London Chemists' Golfing Society. Many personal friends and customers from a distance were also present.

WILLIAMS.—Recently, Mr. Alfred Spencer Williams, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Williams served his apprenticeship to Mr. J. D. Treharne, chemist, Aberdare, and after some experience in the United States commenced business at Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire, more than fifty years ago. He took a keen interest in educational matters, and was for many years the clerk of the local school board.

Personalities

Mr. M. H. NEALE, chemist and druggist, has been elected to Lyme Regis Town Council.

Mr. John Holt, chemist and druggist (Strickland & Holt, chemists, Yarm), has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

On the occasion of the visit of the King of Sweden to the West Country on November 4, he was formally welcomed to Exeter by the Mayor, Mr. Philip F. Rowsell.

MR. H. S. ABRAHAMSON, late managing director of the British Quinine Corporation, is again a prospective Liberal candidate for the Cannock Division of Stafford-

CERTIFICATES of naturalisation have been granted to Mr. Julius Jung, consulting chemist, 305 Mile End Road, London, E., and to Mr. Leon Selitrenny, consulting chemist, 12 Biddulph Road, Maida Vale, N.W.

Mr. F. P. Laws, second son of Mr. J. J. Laws, chemist and druggist, Fulham Road, London, S.W., obtained a first-class pass in real property and conveyancing at the recent examination held by the Council of Legal Education.

Mr. Robert Mond (The Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.) has presented to the Royal Institution busts and medallions of Dr. Ludwig Mond, Berzelius and others, a statuette of Sir James Dewar, and a large number of physics and statements. number of photographs.

Dr. INCLIS CLARK, F.R.S.E., Ph.C. (Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh and London), is lecturing on "North Africa" in the Kingsway Hall, London, W.C., on November 19, at 3 p.m., on behalf of the National League for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare. The lecture will be illustrated by coloured lantern-slides.

WE learn from various sources of the re-election of several municipal councillors who are members of the drug trade. Some of them have given several years' service to the affairs of their respective localities, and this public spirit cannot fail to have some effect, indirect though it may be, on the relations between pharmacy and the public.

At a meeting of the Court of Election of the Spectacle Makers' Company, on October 29, the following officers were re-elected:—Mr. Charles E. Sebag-Montefiore, Master; Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., Upper Warden; and Mr. Harry Hylton-Foster, Renter Warden. The Master presented to the Company a silver loving cup as a memento of his past year of office.

GENERAL regret will be felt at the illness of Mr. Charles Jenkin, chemist and druggist, Bath an illness that has caused him, acting on medical advice, to decide not to take office as Mayor of the city. As mentioned on another page of this issue, the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to meet at Bath next July. A portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Jenkin appeared in our issue of October 20 (p. 547).

PHARMACISTS.—A Fascist Pharmaceutical Syndicate has been formed in Catania, and has issued a lengthy programme, the first item of which is a declaration of ruthless war on herbalists and all who encroach on the rights of the pharmaceutical profession.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1923, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 17, 1923.)

"ZI-O-DINE DENTAL CREAM" on diamond shape label with
words "ALKALINE, ASTRINGENT, ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC"; for dental cream (48). By The Iodine Products Co., 404 Magnolia Street, Laurel, County Jones,
Miss., U.S.A. 459,298.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 24, 1923.) "LINOVAR"; for all goods (1). By Roberts, Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Cobden Works, Gower Street, Birmingham. 440,694.

Co., Ltd., Cobden Works, Gower Street, Birmingham. 440,694.

"BUFFKING"; for poultry medicines (2). By H. C. Thomas, Market Place, Garstang, Lancs. 440,604.

"Litsol"; for fluid disinfectant (2). By Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., 42 Hallgate, Doncaster. 440,757.

"FLIEGENFANGER" under device of frogs and fly-catcher; for flypapers fixed on rollers (2). By E. Cotte. Dosener Weg 17, Leipzig, Germany. 432,340.

"Stermol." on label device, with description and directions; for disinfectant soap (2). By J. Robertson & Co., 24 North West Circus Place, Edinburgh. B437,531.

"T. Andrew & Son's Celebrated Liniment" on strip label; for liniment (3). By G. Andrew, 13 Silver Street, Gainsborough. 434,466.

"Garland's Buxton Health Salts" with view of Buxton; for medicated salts (3). By T. Rose Hilton, 12 Victoria Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. 437,309.

"Lemogene"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Gray, 302 George Street, Aberdeen. 440,607.

"Vitase"; for a digestive medicine (3). By Société Française de Recherches et Applications Scientifiques, 10 Boulevard Poissonière, Paris, 438,256.

"Respic"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. Pickup, 2-14 Staple Street, London, S.E.1. 438,283.

"Biquinyl"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Anonyme des Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques Meurice, 68 Rue Berkendael, Brussels, Belgium. 440,714.

"Iodevel"; for medicinal chemicals (5). By T. E. Black-

440,714.
"IODEVEL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. E. Blackburne, The Mall, Portsmouth Road, Milford, Surrey.

burne, The Mall, Portsmouth Road, Milford, Surrey.
440,866.

"Maw's Welfare"; for feeding bottle teats (11) and for
feeding bottles (50). By S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1. B434,490/382.

"UNIPA"; for food substances (42). By Lever Brothers,
Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 440,112. (Associated.)

"CREAMOLA"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48).
By Cereola Products, Ltd., 3 Gray's Inn Place, London,
W.C.1. 434,598/599. (Associated.)

"Peach Bloom" with circular device of girl carrying
peaches ("Peach Bloom" disclaimed); for face powders
(48). By The Centaur Chemical Co., Ltd., 14 Clifford
Street, London, W.1. 439,569.

"Philomel"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Knight,
Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.16. 440,055. (Associated.)

"Marsanta"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. Laing, 44
Disraeli Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7. 440,072.

"Rucille"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Halford, 26
Coventry Street, Piecadilly Circus, London, W.1.
440,197.

440,197.

"ELINWOK"; for all goods (48). By W. H. Ireland,
Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C.3.

440,282.

"PATSY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., la Darnley Road, Hackney, London, E.9. 440,337.

"The Trade-marks Journal," October 31, 1923.)
"BIBOREEN"; for all goods (1). By Liverpool Borax Co.,
Ltd., Borax Street, Liverpool, 440,560.
"MINARD'S LINIMENT THE KING OF PAIN," with carton device,
including picture of king; for a veterinary liniment (2)
and a liniment (3). By Minard Co., 84 Eames Street,
Framingham, Mass., U.S.A. 435,904; 434,678. (Associated)

ramingnam, Mass., e.ist. los, or, e.isted.)

"SLOKUM" on strip label across check covered circle; for medicine for dogs, cats and poultry (2). By J. J. Yardley, 7 Sulton Crescent, Walsall. 439,130.

"Afrophos"; for fertilisers (2). By Packards and James Fison (Thetford), Ltd., 32 Duke Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Portrait of Mr. C. H. Dighton with dog; for a veterinary medicine (2). By C. H. Dighton, Box Bush Farm, Longhope, Gloucester. 441,000. "CAMILLO"; for goods (3). By Astor Boisselier & Lawrence, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3. 439,397.

Trade Notes

CAPSICUM TISSUE.—Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chester-field, make a special offer of capsicum wool.

FLORIAN & ARMAND, LTD.—The telephone number of this company is "Enfield 783," not as printed last week in the advertisement pages.

AN EARTHENWARE FILTER for use in large-scale pharmaceutical operations is the feature of the advertisement of Farrow & Jackson, Ltd.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1924.—A preliminary announcement regarding this Fair, which is to be held in London from April 28 to May 4, appears in our advertisement pages.

MERCOLISED WAX is now packed in a smaller size, retailing at 2s. The 3s. 6d. size is retained. The makers are Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

SAPINOL ROSE CREAM. -Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4, announce a bonus offer in connection with Sapinol Rose Cream. The details are given in the firm's advertisement.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, are sending out an illustrated price list, reprinted from their general catablogue, of lines suitable for Yuletide gifts. This list considerably simplifies the ordering of such articles.

SHOWCARDS AND POSTERS .- Dudley & Co., London, N.7, issue a list of shop-window decorations, showcards; posters and tickets suitable for Christmas trade. Illustrations and prices enable the window-dresser to estimate the cost of the schemes he desires to adopt,

KEAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Last week there was an error in the address of Kean's, Farringdon Road being given instead of Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Will those chemists who sent orders for safety razors and have not received replies, please repeat the details?

BRITISH-MADE CARDBOARD.—An interesting announcement by the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex, shows how the use of British-made cardboard for boxmaking leads to the increased employment not only to cardboard makers, but to workers in industries supplying

SHERLEY'S DISTEMPER VACCINE.—Attention focussed on the cure of canine distemper. This makes it opportune to introduce Sherley's distemper vaccine to the dog-owning public. The box retailing at 5s. contains four doses, and vaccine syringes are supplied which sell at 5s. and 3s. 6d. A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., supply literature on distemper for distribution.

THE HOSHI PHARMACEUTICAL Co., LTD., in the course of an interesting letter about the earthquake in Japan, of an interesting letter about the earthquake in Japan, state: "We are sincerely grateful for your profound sympathy and the hospitality of your respected nation for us." The company's main office at Kyobashi was destroyed, but the Osaki factory was only slightly damaged; the offices were immediately removed to Osaki and routine work resumed. Fortunately, none of the staff was killed in the calamity.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated :

A/611. Naftisal Thalassol disinfectant Bond's Restorative Restorative B/411.

Bond's Restorative
Drops
Dr. Huter's Powder
Calder's (or Caldir's)
Syr. of Horehound
Sir William Wildes'
golden eye ointment
lodesyl
Tintox dyes B/3010.

B/3010. B/1510. B/2910. C/611. E/311. Dr. Luntz's Flaxolyn Campana's Italian

E/311. Campana's
Balm
E/611. Evans' Crislene (for
wood rot, etc.)
M/2910. Truss with rubber
pad for inflation
M/2710. Delysia powder puffs
8/711. "Printator" Everlasting Scribbling
Block

Observations and Reflections By Xrayseer II.

Your Criticism

of the Draft Order regulating the labelling of preparations antaining poisons, searching as it is, amits one stricture which might be made. I have before pointed out the misuse in legal and other official documents of "admixture" for "mixture." Some senses they have in common, but "admixture-" cannot properly be used, as it is twice in this draft, of a preparation consisting of several ingredients mixed together. This misuse is most flagrant in the latter half of clause (1) "in the case of admixtures containing any substance, preparation or company, described in the British Pharmacopeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex, the proportion which it bears to the other ingredients in the mixture." The prefix "ad" here obviously weakens the force of "mixture," for properly it means something added to or mixed with something else, not the whole mixture, which the use of the latter word lower down shows to have been intended. The same error occurs in the next clause of the draft, where again "mixture" is the word that ought to have been used.

The Withdrawal of Authorisation

from a chemist convicted of an infringement of the Dangerous Drugs Act is not only, as Mr. McVitae said in his memorandum on the subject submitted to the North British Branch, "a very serious" thing, but it is a monstrous injustice, and the law which gives the Home Office the power to inflict it is the most serious blow that has yet been aimed at our much-enduring craft. "Very serious" is indeed an absurdly mild term to apply to what may be, and sometimes inevitably must be, in effect the deprivation of livelihood. A pharmacist who is forbidden to deal in these drugs is virtually forbidden to practise as a pharmacist: his occupation is gone. All his learning and labour is thrown away, and his career ruined. The injustice is the greater because this is punishment for an offence already punished in a court of law, an offence, too, which very probably involved no criminal intention. Take a recent case reported in the C. & D. This was a case, admittedly, of mere negligence. The magistrate, it is true, said of gross negligence, and as such the offence was punished by a fine of £100, with £25 costs—no light penalty. And now the defendant, who has been in business twenty-eight years, so far as appears, without having any offence charged against him, is further punished, by an extra-judicial authority, by having his distinctive business taken from him. And the Pharmaceutical Society was consenting unto his death.

Everything Points

to a compromise between the doctors and the Ministry and the approved societies will be accentuated by the doctors' acceptance of the new terms offered them. The final result of this long struggle will, no doubt, be the casting of the whole scheme of Insurance into the melting-pot in the shape of a Royal Commission. Meantime we are apparently ignored: no single mention of our interest in the matter has, so far as my observation goes, been made by any party to the dispute since it began. This, however, though it is not very flattering to our self-love, need not alarm us. In any changes that may take place the old apparatus will have to be taken into account; the elaborate system of committees and subcommittees, pricing bureaux and what not, will be there for disposal, and with this we are inextricably mixed up. There is cause enough, however, for alertness on our part; and, whatever we may think of the doctors' tactics, worldly wisdom, at any rate, would prescribe for us a leaf out of their book. The same reasons which make the Ministry anxious to come to an arrangement with them exist also in regard to us, though in a somewhat less degree, and we have a much stronger case against any reduction of our fee than the doctors had. We have also less to lose.

A Strike of the Doctors,

or even the threat of one, indicates a considerable advance in political sense on the part of the profession, if (that is) the profession formerly shared the opinion of strikes held by the social class to which they belong. Political sense, however, as I use the term here, does not mean political wisdom, but only a sense of the value of a strike as a political weapon. Strikes were formerly regarded by the class I speak of as a form of madness, probably due to demoniacal inspiration, and the evil spirit suggesting them as embodied in trade unionism. That the doctors of forty or fifty years ago would have used such means to gain any end is inconceivable. That such means may be as immediately effective in their hands as they have sometimes proved in the hands of those from whom they have borrowed them is possible, but they may prove disastrous in the long run. The resort to them will certainly not advance the doctors in public estimation. As regards

The Point of Honour

too, the profession has grown more sensitive than it was. Not so many years ago doctors would tumble over each other in their eagerness to secure such appointments as club doctorship on terms absurdly low as compared with those they now refuse from the Ministry of Health. They tell us, moreover, that their refusal is not due to the smallness of the sum offered them so much as to the fact that they cannot brook the control of the approved societies. Their sense of the dignity of their profession has increased so greatly that whereas, a few years since, they sought the position of salaried employees of village clubs, they cannot now submit to a centrol which nobody but themselves perceives to exist, though the bodies supposed to exercise it are of incalculable national importance. It is true that while they affect to stand upon this ground their talk is still of the capitation grant, and one cannot but think they stress the point of honour unduly. They would apparently swallow the pill if it were sufficiently gilded.

A Scottish Friend,

whose national sensitiveness is perhaps abnormally acute, objects to your remark that we are "so incurably English" in a sentence (C. & D., November 3, p. 626) dealing with our scientific achievements, and asks whether of the three R's you name two are not Scots? The Scottish minister, who prayed for his son, "Lord, gie him a gude conecit o' himsel'," is usually accepted as a type of his race; and though I certainly have met individual Scotsmen who appeared to be modest enough, modesty and the "nemo me" motto are not exactly in accord. I do not understand whether my friend regards the attribution of modesty to her people (for needless to say the objector is a lady) as a slur upon them or not. but I rather fear her meaning is that to claim their achievements as English is anything but modest in us. I will not labour this point; but it strikes me as curious, if boastfulness really is a Scottish characteristic, that, speaking collectively, we British, of whom they are so important a part, do, as you rightly say, habitually belittle ourselves and our achievements. Is it true of blood, as they say it is of whisky, that it is improved by being blended?

May I Correct

an error in my last week's note on lapis infernalis? In my final copy the words "in the old sense" were inadvertently omitted after "its last" in the second sentence.

A TRIBUTE.—Writing in the "Advertiser's Weekly" on the use of colour in advertising, Mr. Eric N. Simons remarks:—

In the case of chemists, for instance, it will be found that a very high standard exists. The chemist sells articles such as tooth pastes, toilet requisites, scents, throat-pastilles, etc., that need to be advertised with refinement and tasts.

It is by no means rare for the tip-top men in commercial art to be employed in the preparation of shopcards for chemists' wares. Grace and dignity in colour result.

CHESTNUTS

THE Winter Cough Lozenge.

Munificent Show Material.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. Ltd.

BRIGHTON.

SERVERS SERVERS



A steady demand -and 53d. profit on every tin.

Dept. 8G, Harpic Manufacturing Co., Staple Street, London, S.E.1

Dept. 8G, Harpic Manufacturing Co., Staple Street, London, S.E.1 M. NAEF & Cie GENEVA Specialities in SYNTHETIC PERFUMES of exceptional quality. BOUVARDIA DIANTHINE FL. d'ORANGERS GARDENIA IRALIA PHENETHYLOL GARDENIA IRALIA PHENETHYLOL SYLVESTRAL Sole Agents: P. SAMUELSON & CO. 77, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3. WHO ARE ALSO DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MUSK, CIVET, and all ESSENTIAL OILS. Telephone: Minories 1600. Telegrams: "Maschus, Fen, London" BEREFERENCE SPECIAL SERVICES SER

FENNINGS' REPUTATION Children's Powders

ADVERTISED EVERYWHERE. READY SALES. ALFRED FENNINGS, Cowes, I.W.

PATENTS AND TRADE

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting efficient agents who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instauce free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4, REGINALD W. BARKER & CO.



ROBINSON'S of CHESTERFIELD 6r CARDBOARD BOXES

ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD. + CHESTERFIELD & LONDON

PERFUMERY

J. BURROUCH, Ltd., E1 Cale Distillery, LAMBETH, S.E.11

Editorial Articles

Sick Clubs versus Pharmacists

RELATIONS between pharmacists and sick clubs in most Continental countries in which National Health Insurance is in operation have on the whole never been of a cordial nature. This is due to the essential difference in the system of administration of the basic principle in Great Britain and abroad. On the Continent the bulk of the insured are grouped into a multitude of selfgoverning organisations; each large factory, for instance, has its own sick club, managed by a board consisting of representatives of the workers and of the employers in a ratio fixed by law; various associations-miners, artisans, clerks, etc.-have national and also local sick clubs under their own control, within certain established limits, while the municipal and State clubs include all those persons-e.g., domestic servants-who for some reason or other are precluded from joining one of these autonomous-organisations. The pharmacist is compelled to grant a certain fixed rebate on the charges established in the drug tariff, or the Government in some countries even issues a special drug tariff for club patients, and often he has to wait months before his account is settled, grudgingly-a very serious consideration in countries where the monetary standard is subject to violent fluctua-The aim of these sick clubs is to reduce the expenditure for the medical and pharmaceutical services in order to provide their members with increased benefits in other directions, such as a higher rate of sick pay, grants to the dependants of the insured, extension of the benefits to members of the insured person's family, burial grants, etc. The drug bill, personified in the traditional conception of the

"grasping" pharmacist, is the chosen point of attack for realising the necessary reduction in expenditure to meet these other demands. These sick clubs have become almost a dominant feature in the economic life of several Continental countries, assuming towards all and sundry a dictatorial attitude. To reduce the drug bill they issue to the club doctors peremptory orders concerning what they may and may not prescribe; they publish carefully compiled collections of "economical" prescriptions, the formulas of which are so elaborated as to secure the maximum benefits of the drug tariff, "expensive" remedies being replaced by cheaper ones. Further, in the course of time they have succeeded in compelling pharmacists to agree that a large number of simple remedies, when prescribed, should not be priced according to the drug tariff, but treated as "counter sales" and charged for accordingly. spare no efforts in vilifying the pharmacist, holding him up to popular execration as a Shylock, and by supplying bandages, surgical dressings and certain non-monopoly remedies directly to their members do their utmost to eliminate him, as far as is legally, and sometimes illegally, possible. This concerted campaigu against the pharmacist has been conducted systematically, with increasing animosity, for many years, culminating in the insistent demand that the Government should permit the sick clubs to run their own pharmacies for the benefit of their members. Of all the Governments concerned, that of Czecho-Slovakia was the first to capitulate, conditionally, to the sick clubs. According to the draft of the proposed new pharmacy law, single sick clubs or associations of sick clubs would be permitted, with certain restrictions, to own pharmacies devoted exclusively to the supply of medicines to their insured members (C. & D., I, 1922, index folio 595). The German sick clubs, adroitly exploiting the present critical phase in their history, and having apparently won over the minister of labour, at a meeting arranged by the latter on October 23 and attended by delegates from thirteen of the largest sick clubs and five pharmacists, representing the profession, to discuss the settlement of various questions at issue between both parties, demanded the right to run their own sick-club pharmacies. The expenditure for medicines, they maintain, has now assumed such vast proportions as to imperil seriously the existence of the clubs, and consequently the whole structure of national health insurance. This news has come as a thunderbolt to the German pharmaceutical profession; indeed, its effect will extend far beyond the borders of the Reich. For the outcome of this move will be awaited with considerable interest, coupled with some anxiety, by members of the profession in other countries, who have full reason to fear a very possible repercussion should the German sick clubs succeed in securing a victory, a victory which would destroy the very foundations on which Continental pharmacy, in the majority of countries, is built. It is only when we bear in mind the fact that about one-fifth of the entire population (in some countries the proportion is appreciably higher) is insured in sick clubs that we can realise what is at stake: if the sick clubs succeed in setting up their own dispensaries they will deprive the individual pharmacist at one blow of a very important, in so very many cases the most important, section of his clientèle. Hence it is certainly no exaggeration to state that the realisation of the aspirations entertained by the sick clubs would deal a mortal blow to Continental pharmacy as a form of private enterprise, paving the way for another postulate-the nationalisation of pharmacies. In this connection it is interesting to recall that when national health

insurance was first introduced under Bismarck, many German pharmacists prophesied that the sick clubs would be the ruin of the pharmacies, whereas in Great Britain the introduction of this social measure was hailed by many as the opportunity for securing "pharmacy for the pharmacist." For the moment, the sick clubs have to be content with a partial success. Acting under the powers conferred by the Emergency Law, the Government has decreed certain modifications, some of them of a drastic character, in the provisions regulating medical and pharmaceutical benefits. Sick club doctors are, in future, compelled to refuse to treat an insured person if they deem treatment to be unnecessary, and will have to confine their professional assistance, as well as prescriptions, to what is strictly indispensable. The principal innovations are embodied in two articles, the first of which permits a sick club to make special arrangements for the supply of drugs to its members with single pharmacies, to the exclusion of other businesses. The other change is of a different character. In future all insured persons will be required to pay out of their own pockets a part of the cost of the drugs, etc., prescribed for them. The minimum contribution is fixed at 10 per cent., but the sick clubs are empowered, in certain cases, to require from their members the payment of 20 per cent. of the amount charged for their medicines. A pharmacist's lot in some Continental countries, in spite of the privileges he enjoys, is not a happy one in these days when everything is being thrown into the melting.

Insurance Dispensing Terms IV. Ingredient Prices (continued)

THE principle adopted in making the classification given in detail in our issue of November 3 (p. 619) appears to be this: The preparations included in the first class are such as the chemist usually makes for himself, and therefore it is assumed that these preparations are prepared in the pharmacy. Those in the second class are such as the chemist would generally buy ready-made, and therefore it is assumed that these preparations are obtained from the wholesaler. Hence the different methods adopted for pricing these preparations. This explanation does not appear in the explanatory notes of the tariff, but an examination of the different classes into which we have divided these preparations leads one naturally to this conclusion. grouping arrangements we have adopted in these classes are those of the scale of dispensing fees. We shall deal with the question of fees subsequently, but we desire to emphasise the fact in passing that, with one or two exceptions, the preparations to be made in the pharmacy fall into one set of dispensing-fee groups, and those which it is assumed are purchased from the wholesaler fall into another set of groups. This is shown by the numbers' given in the above classes, which are the same as those used for the classes of solid medicaments in the scale of dispensing fees in the tariff. In only one instance (1) does the same number fall into both of the above classes. The dispensing fees now, therefore, appear to be calculated according to the pharmacists' usual method of obtaining the preparations. They are not "graded solely and strictly by reference to the relative degree of time and skill involved in the task of dispensing each medicament class." (37). Yet the Departmental Committee in reference to this latter method stated: "We feel satisfied that this is the right, and indeed the only, way in which anomalies can be properly rectified." (37). The Departmental Committee recorded their opinion that whatever drug tariff was

adopted should be constructed on simple and self-evident principles (24), and with this we agree. It is equally important that chemists should be able to understand just how each prescription will be priced, and that definite rules should be laid down so that no exercise of discretion on the part of pricing officials shall adversely affect the chemists' remuneration. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the commercial tariff constructed by the Departmental Committee was put forward to eliminate all the anomalies and inequalities in rates of remuneration which were alleged to exist while the tariff compiled by the Standing Committee was in force. When constructing the 1916 tariff, the Departmental Committee took account of all matters which affected the pricing of prescriptions, and the principles they laid down were designed to secure equality of payments for similar work and just remuneration for all the services rendered by the pharmacist. Any departure from the principles they adopted would be likely to upset the balance of the tariff as a whole, and we think it can be shown that such disturbance has in fact occurred. Certain modifications have been introduced into the tariff since 1916, as a result of various bargains and give-and-take arrangements between chemists' representatives and the responsible Government department, concerning which, however, individual chemists who do the work have little or no knowledge. These modifications appear to have reintroduced into the present tariff some of the undesirable features which were discovered in the Standing Committee's tariff by the Departmental Committee and were so strongly condemned in their report. It must be admitted that any modifications which have taken place appear to be in accordance with the proviso contained in paragraph 2 of the explanatory notes appearing in the 1916 tariff :-- "The amount of each ingredient charge is to be determined by the ready reckoner, in conjunction with the table of drug prices, or by any alternative method approved by the Commissioners as producing a sufficiently close approximation (after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain)." At the same time, any methods adopted should surely be in accordance with the main principles laid down by the Departmental Committee, and that Committee agreed that "the actual cost to the chemist of the particular quantity of every separate drug ordered as an ingredient should be separately priced with as great a degree of precision as circumstances permit." (38e). No reference was made to the method of obtaining drugs and preparations which any chemist might elect to adopt. In fact, the dispensingfee scale appeared to be based on the assumption that chemists themselves made all the various classes of medicaments mentioned therein. The possible effect of the directions for pricing which are embodied in the present tariff may be demonstrated by examples. We have previously referred to cost of ingredients as C and cost calculated from a wholesale list as C+L. Now if the chemist who elects to make his own preparations always received C, and the chemist who elects to buy his preparations ready-made always received C+L, all would be well. But this is not necessarily the case under present arrangements. Take as an instance the case of capsules and pills. Capsules must always be priced from the ready-made price of the wholesale list, not from the cost of the actual ingredients in the capsules. Pills, on the other hand, must be priced from the actual ingredients, not from the list price. (These general rules are modified in the case of (1) preparations included in the tariff,

(2) those ordered to be freshly prepared, (3) and those which occur as ingredients of other preparations.) For capsules, then, the price allowed is always C+L, so that the chemist who elects to make is always the gainer as compared with his confrère who elects to buy, by the amount of L. For pills the price allowed is always C, but in this case the chemist who elects to buy is always the loser, as compared with his confrère who elects to make, by the amount of L. It should be remembered that the chemist has no control over the character of the doctor's prescribing. He merely dispenses the prescriptions he receives. It is conceivable, therefore, that in one district most of the prescriptions issued by a practitioner with a predilection for liniments, ointments and pills may be taken for dispensing to a chemist who, where possible, buys all such preparations ready-made. Then according to tariff rules his remuneration consists of C only, and not C+L, which is what he actually pays for his goods. On the other hand, it is also conceivable that another chemist who believes in oldfashioned pharmacy and makes everything himself may be in the same district as a practitioner whose habits of prescribing run chiefly to capsules and tablets. As his remuneration, then, this chemist always receives C+L according to tariff rules, whereas his actual cost is only C. Between these two chemists, therefore, there will be considerable differences in the actual value to them of their respective remuneration. The Departmental Committee in its wide survey of the whole position took account of just such a situation as this, for their report states :-

The relative expensiveness of drugs and preparations which the practitioner prescribes depends upon his own professional training and habits. The remuneration conveyed by individual ingredient prices varies according to the drug prescribed, and the detailed nature of the practitoners'

prescribing. (29)

It is obvious that this [old tariff] system is responsible for injustice in the conveyance of remuneration as between chemist and chemist . . . If two chemists are carrying on business in somewhat different circumstances, as the issue is ousniess in somewhat therefore circumstances, as the issue is in the hands of the practitioners whose prescriptions they are dispensing, it is likely that one will receive a lower rate of allowance, and that his colleague will receive a higher rate. The unfairness of such an arrangement will at once be appreciated. (30)

To tariff can be adjudged to be on a commercial basis so long as it gives to some chemists more than is fair and reasonable and to others much less. The discrepancies in the distribution of remuneration resulting from the present (1915) ingredient pricing system are . . . great . . . (31) The ingredient pricing system in the present (1915) tariff yields in practice to different chemists sums differing widely

in amount. (28)

We do not wish to labour this point; we may have cited cases which perhaps are somewhat extreme, but our aim is merely to show that the present tariff is not the same as the Departmental Committee's tariff. Under the rules of the present tariff, there may be inequalities in the value of the remuneration paid to different chemists, and this was one of the faults for which the Standing Committee's tariff was condemned. Moreover, if it can be shown that variatione in principle have already taken place, it appears to us that there is no reason why further variations should not be permitted. In considering modifications of their terms of service, therefore, chemists need not be restricted by the findings of the Departmental Committee. It may be possible for them to gain some advantage by a modification of drug tariff principles to which the Ministry of Markh wight he induced to accompany of the Markh with the Markh wight he induced to accompany of the Markh wight he induced to accompany of the Markh with the Markh win the Markh with the Markh with the Markh with the Markh with the Health might be induced to agree, and all suggestions put forward with the object of improving the service should be carefully examined with this possibility in

The Shortage of Arsenic

In dealing with the position of arsenic in our issue of October 13 (p. 517) we advisedly mentioned that American uncertainties in regard to the extent of consumption or production were always apt to upset market calculations. At that period prices for best Cornish powder had declined by about £17 per ton from the extreme highest touched in the earlier part of the year, the value then being £58 per ton. The aspect of the market since October has, however, been entirely changed by the reappearance of a very active American demand, which has led to a substantial recovery in Cornish powder to about £66 per ton, delivered London. At the same time there are many indications of a recurrence of acute scarcity. So far as can be ascertained the Cornish mines have practically sold the whole of their output to the end of the year, so that only very limited quantities can be obtained from this source after the fair quantities which are understood to have been shipped lately to the United States. Cornish was early this week quoted £65 f.o.b. Liverpool. 'The pressure of American encroachments upon Canadian resources has also been very marked this year, while authoritative information thereon just lately received is to the effect that out of the considerably increased Canadian output for the past your (2,576 short tons, compared to 1,491 short tons for 1921), a very large outlet was secured in the United States. increase in the Canadian output thus shown represents 1,085 tons, or about 42 per cent., and the whole of that output was valued at £321,037. The period of the year has now been entered upon when active preparations are being made in the United States for making full provision in the way of insecticides for agricultural use towards the spring season. We have heard of extensive inquiries from America lately for fifty-ton lots, and even more of Grecian arsenic, efforts being made more seriously to negotiate orders direct with producers for early and forward shipments, which, in consequence of the restricted and cautious offers from all quarters, has had the effect of accentuating the rampant state of the market. There are unlimited possibilities in the way of an extension of the use of arsenic for agricultural purposes, not only in connection with cotton-growing, but also the cultivation of other crops, including potatoes, of which mention has been made lately by American experts due to the troubles caused by the spreading of wireworm as well as "boll weevil." At the vastly increased rate of American consumption the increased domestic production of approximately 14,000 tons per annum is now considered very far from sufficient to cope with the demand, as emphasised by the Americans scouristic and the sufficient of the ing the world's markets for additional supplies. most fantastic estimates of American requirements have been heard of lately representing more than four times the current world's production, so that in the event of another continuous rise as during the war period, when sales were made up to about £150 per ton, the outlet for agricultural use would presumably become almost prohibitive. The world's production, which in pre-war, times was between 8,000 and 10,000 tons, with the market wince around £110 bas since more than doubled itself times was between 8,000 and 10,000 tons, with the market price around £10, has since more than doubled itself under the stimulus of the much higher values secured, being now variously estimated at 22,000 to 24,000 tons. The increase was chiefly to the United States, while progress in other producing countries has been very irregular and of no great importance, with one or two exceptions, including Canada. In fact, in the case of this country, the output which in 1917 reached about 3,000 tons, has had a large set-back, the production for 1922 having fallen to slightly below 1,000 tons, in spite of the very remunerative prices that have ruled in recent years.

Chemical Society

FIVE papers were read at the meeting of the Chemical Society held on November 1, in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., the President, Professor W. P. Wynne, F.R.S., in the chair. The Rapid Admixture of Hot Combustible Gascs with Air, which formed the subject of the communication presented by Mr. W. E. Garner (with Mr. F. M. Gray), dealt with a question which closely affects the chemistry of high explosives and the ignition of propellants. By means of a slide we have a centre column of hot gases, and, separated by an interval, the other gases burning in air. The amounts of carbon monoxide produced by the combustion of various explosives were compared, the proportions being erratic when more than 12 grams of explosive were used. The volume of air available is of importance, as there is a critical ratio above which ignition will occur, and this consideration induced the authors to elaborate a method of calculating the temperature of ignition of the gases developed by explosives. Two series of experiments were undertaken, for which a specially constructed apparatus was used, in which the compound under examination was caused to explode, and the mixtures of resulting gases were submitted to tures of resulting gases were submitted to analysis. Mixtures of acetylene and oxygen were also ignited, and it was found that the maximum percentage of carbon monoxide was produced minim percentage of carbon monoxide was produced when a mixture of equal parts of acetylene and oxygen had been used. An interesting point mentioned by the authors is the observation that in no case was free carbon deposited as the first result of explosion. The authors suggested that the method might be adopted to ascertain the products of combustion of hydrocarbons. Mr. S. Sugden read two papers, entitled The Determination of Surface Tension from the Maximum Pressure in Bubbles, Part II, and The Variation of Surface Tension with Temperature and Some Related Functions. The author referred to a former communication, in Tension with Temperature and Some Related Functions. The author referred to a former communication, in which he had described his method, based on the use of two tubes, one of which is a capillary and the other a wider tube, both immersed in the liquid, and the measurement of the pressure required to project a bubble from the end of each tube. He discussed the theory of this method, developing the formula for calculating the surface tension. These considerations finally lead to the clayeration of a simple counting applicable to the the elaboration of a simple equation, applicable to the range of tubes usually employed, i.e., from 0.005 to 0.01 cm. diameter. In conclusion, Mr. Sugden stated that instead of measuring the diameter of the capillary, it was possible to calibrate it, using benzene, and dealt with the surface tension of benzene and its relationship with various capillary diameters. In his second paper the author remarked that surface tension does not vary with linear temperature, and then proceeded to discuss the various equations hitherto advanced for expressing the relation between tension and temperature, dealing particularly with the simple formula recently proposed by Macleod and the necessary corrections to be made in the values. Nine liquids were studied, and the results showed that Macleod's formula is remarkably accurate, showed that Macleod's formula is remarkably accurate, to within a few degrees of the critical temperature of the liquid. Mr. E. H. Farmer's paper on Muconic and Hydromuconic Acids, Part III, Valency Interchange in the Hydromuconic System, was illustrated by numerous slides, giving formulas of the muconic system. The author mentioned that the suggestion had been advanced that the system was companied with the glutzeenic said that this system was comparable with the glutaconic acid system, but later investigations had shown that this was not the case. Mr. Farmer discussed a series of reactions in this system, and various changes of form, which showed that the valency change must be due to internal showed that the valency change must be due to internal changes. In his second paper, Experiments on the Synthesis of Substances Possessing the Ladenburg Formula, Part I. Derivatives of Cyclopropyl-cyclopropane, Mr. E. H. Farmer referred to the synthesis, some years ago, of one of a series of the associated ring system, which suggested a method for the synthesis of substances possessing the Ladenburg formula.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council-meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 7, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President) in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the President referred to the death of Mr. R. McAdam, who, he said, had been a member of the Society since 1877 and, as they all knew, was an active member for many years of the North British Branch, and had rendered their craft very valuable service. A vote of condolence with his family was passed.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Eighteen persons were elected members, and thirtyfive student-associates of the Society; a number of persons were restored to the Society, and several to the Register. The registrar reported that there had been 221 registrations of persons as apprentices or students since the last meeting of the Council.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED

EXAMINERS APPOINTED

The Council decided to appoint the following as the board of examiners for England and Wales during the ensuing year:—T. O. Barlow, H. Berry, V. H. Blackman, Agnes T. Borrowman, W. Browne, C. E. Corfield, J. Evans, F. E. Fritsch, S. Furnival, J. Grier, P. Haas, J. Hamerton, C. H. Hampshire, R. J. Harvev-Gibson, F. A. Hocking, P. H. Kirkaldy, H. B. Lacey, T. Lewis, W. H. Lewis, H. B. Mackie, J. W. Peck, E. Preston, T. S. Price, E. J. Salisbury, G. Senter, T. E. Wallis, R. Wright, A. E. Young. The nominations for Scotland for the ensuing year (C. & D., November 3, p. 611) were agreed to.

The secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police drawing the attention of the Society to an inquest held on October 15 contion of the Society to an inquest held on October 15 concerning the death of a man named George Gumner, who died through drinking lysol. The jury had added a rider to the verdict that lysol should be added to the second Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, while the coroner had written a personal letter stating that the container was not labelled "poison," which was really the only new fact in the case. A reply had been sent to the police stating that the letter would be placed before the Council in due course, and to the coroner it had been pointed out that some lysols and other disinfectants were pointed out that some lysols and other disinfectants were not of sufficient strength to warrant inclusion in the Act.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that they had discussed the matter at some length at a recent Council meeting

and had made representations to the Home Office.

The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

DRAFT ORDER IN COUNCIL

The secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the West Riding Pharmacists' Association stating that at a recent meeting it was decided to forward a copy of the draft Order in Council, setting out particulars to be stated on the label of preparations containing poisons which was now understood to be lying before the House of Commons. The Association also asked that the Pharmaceutical Society's Council should consider the draft and be prepared to consider objections from branches. The secretary stated he replied to that as follows:—"The publication of the Order has been premature, and I would be glad to know the course from which you obtained it. Confidence. know the source from which you obtained it. Confidenthe Privy Council, and it was clearly understood that, pending the conclusion of these negotiations, the draft would not be published. Meantime I would like to know would not be published. Meantame I would like to know what points are in the draft that strike you as needing amendment. I am quite sure that the Order will not be finally made until after the fullest consideration by the Privy Council." To that came a reply that they could not divulge the source of their information without sanction from the parties concerned, but that there were certain the property which should be made, fuller particulars. tain amendments which should be made, fuller particulars of which would be sent later.

Another letter was from the Swindon and District Pharmacists' Association stating that at a meeting held recently the amendment to Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act was discussed. It was decided to send the following resolution to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society:—"That the Association requests the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to press for the deletion of chloroform, red precipitate and white precipitate from the Schedule to the amendment of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act." A rider was added that, if they were unable to secure the deletion of chloroform, preparations of the same containing less than 20 per cent. should be exempt from the requirements of the new Regulations.

Mr. Guthrie remarked that his view was that the Council gave the impression it would consult branches before finally agreeing to the new Schedule, but he wanted

before finally agreeing to the new Schedule, but he wanted

to know by what means that step could be taken

The Secretary stated that the Privy Council had decided to get the views of the various bodies believed to be affected by the suggested new Regulations, and the agreement had been come to that, if it was not possible to reach a satisfactory conclusion in a short time, a joint conference would be called of everybody concerned. Society would be a party to those proceedings, and itself would discuss the matter fully and obtain the views of branches as far as possible. There was some slight misapprehension as regards the matter. The Act provided that the the Order shell be reade and that the Diday shell be readed. that the Order shall be made and that the Privy Council was bound to make an order without consulting anybody. The Privy Council had, however, decided to consult the Society before taking any final action in the matter.

THE CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

The Education Committee recommended that recognition be accorded to the following schools in respect of certain subjects:—Raines School for Boys, Stepney; Technical School, Southport; Eastbourne Technical School As to the form of certificate of qualification, the Committee, after a full discussion, agreed to recommend: "That the Council do grant a more distinguished-looking certificate of qualification." The recommendations were agreed to by the Council.

SALE OF POISONS BY WHOLESALERS

A meeting of the Law Committee was held recently to consider "the whole question of the position of pharmacists who are not in retail business, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868." A report from the secretary on the subject was carefully discussed, and it was resolved to recommend:—"That the Society invite three representatives of each of the following bodies to attend a conference for the purpose of discussing what, if any, amendment to Section 17 as interpreted by Section 3 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, is Pharmacists' Union, Association, Drug Club, Retail Pharmacists' Union, Association of Manufacturers of British Proprietaries, Guild of Public Pharmacists." The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Finance Committee

The financial statement is summarised as follows:—Receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £117 15s. 1d., amounted to £5,785 4s. 10d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £125 4s. 6d.; examination fees, £23 3s.; registration fees, £596 8s.; restoration fees and certificates of qualification, £2 7s.; penalties, £33 10s.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, £15,300; "Pharmaceutical Journal" S.A. subscriptions, £5 5s.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £10 19s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Press publications, £10 19s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £13 16s. 1d.; School of Pharmacy, £524 10s.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £2 2s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £1,187 14s. 6d.; interest on investments, £225 0s. 6d.; "Year-Book," £17 10s.; transferred from deposit account. £1,600. The other balances were:—Benevolent fund (current account), £91 16s. 10d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £51 10s. 7d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £12 3s. 10d.; Orphan Fund, £75 13s. 2d. The treasurer was authorised to pay accounts amounting to £4,529 18s. 9d., and the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £745 3s. 6d. was approved.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Committee showed that nine applications had been considered, and that grants ranging from £15 to £30 had been made. The following special contributions were announced:—A. S. Rollin, Birkdale, Southport, £1 6s.; H. G. Maddison, 8s. 6d.; R. R. E. Perkins, Lingfield, 18s. 7d.; Preston Pharmaceutical Association, £4 5s.; Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch, £9; R. J. & A. Atkinson, Westcliff-on-Sea, £3. Donation: R. Feaver Clarke, New Milton, £20.

The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee had considered eleven applications and had made grants varying from £10 10s. to £100. The report was adopted.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

The President reported that he had conveyed to the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive Committee the suggestion that they should nominate four of their members for election to a committee to aid in the scientific work of the Society, the chairman of the Conference Executive Committee to be the chairman of the Committee. Executive Committee to be the chairman of the Committee. The Conference Executive Committee had nominated Messrs. Norman Evers, Horace Finnemore, Bernard Howard, E. Saville Peck, and their chairman, Mr. Edmund White. It was resolved to appoint a committee to consist of the following:—Mr. Edmund White (chairman), the President, Vice-President, and Messrs. R. R. Bennett, W. Browne, C. E. Corfield, W. E. Dixon, N. Evers, H. Finnemore, F. W. Gamble, H. G. Greenish, A. Gunn, P. Haas, C. H. Hampshire, B. Howard, J. Keall, A. R. Melhuish, E. Saville Peck, J. Wickliffe Peck, P. A. W. Self, and H. Skinner. Skinner.

The following members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have been appointed to serve as members of the Executive:—Messrs. L. M. Parry, F. P. Sargeant

and H. Skinner.

Mr. Angel Morales, of Princesa 27, Madrid, was proposed as a corresponding member, and was accepted for membership. The date for the Conference was fixed for July 21, 1924.

RETIREMENT OF MR. CHATER

The Estab'ishment Committee reported that Mr. Chater had informed the President that he had for some time been concerned at his failing health and the prospect that he might in the near future, in the interest of his health, find it necessary to ask to be relieved of some or all of his present duties. He had thought it right, while the Council were considering the position brought about by the death of Mr. Moon, to bring this fact to the President's notice. The President, after careful consideration, had come to the conclusion that it would be to their mutual interest to make it possible for Mr. Chater to mutual interest to make it possible for Mr. Chater to resign at the close of the ensuing year ending in May, and that a suitable pension should be provided. Mr. Chater was sixty-one years of age, and had been in the service of the Council for thirty-seven years. The Committee decided to recommend that the Council express their sincere regret that Mr. Chater, on the grounds of health, seeks to be relieved of his duties, and that he be informed that they would be prepared reluctantly to accept his resignation as from June 1 next, and that he be informed that they would be prepared reluctantly to accept his resignation as from June 1 next, and that he be granted a pension of £300 per annum. The Committee recommended that the Council advertisc for an assistant secretary, with the provisos (1) that the person appointed should be on probation for two years; (2) that applicants should not be over thirty-five years of age, and that preference should be given to one holding the pharmaceutical qualification; (3) that the post would not carry with it a pension, but that the successful applicant should be required to join the Society's Staff Provident Fund; (4) that the salary offered be £350 a year, rising by annual increments of £30 to £500; (5) that the Establishment Committee be authorised to consider the applications and to select therefrom not less than three candidates to be interviewed by the Council, who would make the appointment. ment.

This was all the public business.

· Branch Meetings

Bath.—At a meeting of the local branch on October 17, Bath.—At a meeting of the local branch on October 17, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. D. J. Williams; Vice-chairman, Mr. W. J. Hallett; Treasurer, Mr. Luther Wilson; Joint Secretaries, Messrs P. J. Thompson and W. J. Hallett, jun.; Committee: Messrs. H. C. Broad, R. Moore, Chard (Trowbridge), C. Jenkin, R. H. Williams, Bruton (Devizes), Allen (Swindon), E. H. Hughes (Melksham), D. A. Evans (Bath), Edwards (Midsomer Norton), T. Reece (Corsham), and J. Applin (Trowbridge). Presiding at a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the same evening at Theobald's Café, the chairman opened a discussion of the ing of ladies and gentlemen in the same evening at Theobald's Café, the chairman opened a discussion of the arrangements for the British Pharmaceutical Conference

to be held at Bath in 1924.

Birmingham.—The annual meeting of the Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Imperial Hotel on October 31, Mr. H. H. Marshall (chairman) presiding. The report and statement of accounts were adopted. The rules of the branch were considered in detail, and adopted. The following were considered in detail, and adopted. The following committee for the current year was elected as follows:—Miss F. H. Finney, Messrs. J. W. Atkinson, J. T. Bell, E. C. Bennison, H. Berry, J. W. Bland, A. E. Harris, E. W. Mann, H. H. Marshall, T. W. Peck, H. Rigg, and E. P. Simkin. A discussion took place upon the attitude of pharmacists in the present crisis in the medical service in National Health Insurance. The chairman and Mr. Tranmer, both of whom are members of the General Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union the General Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, gave their views upon the outlook for Insurance Dispensing service. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mar-

ing service. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Marshall for his services as chairman during the past year.

Ealing.—The annual meeting of the Ealing Brauch was held on October 23. In the absence, through illness, of Mr. T. Marns, Mr. Irwin was voted to the chair, and Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., secretary of the Codex Revision Sub-Committee, gave an address on the new British Pharmaceutical Codex. Messrs. Brumwell, Robinson and Stoyle took part in the discussion that followed. Mr. Irwin proposed, and Mr. Storm seconded, a vote of thanks to the speaker. The committee and officers for the ensuing year were then elected, Mr. Irwin being appointed Chairman and Mr. Stoyle Secretary. being appointed Chairman and Mr. Stoyle Secretary.

East Metropolitan.—The annual meeting of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on October 25. The Secretary said the Branch consisted of over 200 members. Mr. A. R. Keith, the retiring chairman, in his address gave a report of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Conference. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Mr. W. J. Beardsley (Wanstead); Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Gray (Walthamstow); Secretary, Mr. W. E. Gaze (Highams Park); Treasurer, Mr. C. Andrews Pratt (Stratford). Committee: Messrs. B. Abelson (East India Dock Road), A. Catto (Ilford), D. H. Fromov (Walthamstow), W. T. Graham (Manor Park), C. A. Jones (Victoria Dock Road), A. R. Keith (Poplar), L. A. E. Kirkpatrick (Upton Manor), and Mr. J. Reed (West Ham). Auditor, Mr. G. A. Tocher. Mr. Beardsley said he much appreciated the honour conferred on him. As a wholesaler, he hoped to give the retailer the wholesale point of view, and retailers would be able to give him their point of view, Mr. A. R. Keith replied to a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

Glasgow.—A meeting of the Glasgow and South Western Scottish Branch was held in the Pharmacy Club Rooms, Hill Street, Glasgow, on October 25. Anthony McMillan occupied the chair. The chairman referred to the loss sustained by pharmacy in the West of Scotland by the death of Mr. Robert McAdam, late of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd. The chairman explained that this was the first of a series of local meetings to be held under the auspices of the branch, and gave a report on the Conference held in London, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," then dealt with the duties, offices and functions of a branch. Mr. Gilmour first outlined the historical data which led up to the formation of branches. Educational work, he said, could well be managed by branches, as could also a series of scientific Anthony McMillan occupied the chair. The chairman managed by branches, as could also a series of scientific

lectures during the session. The local Committee could assist the Council of the Society in the carrying out of the various regulations of the pharmacy and other Acts. Several members having taken part in the after-discussion, Mr. H. P. Arthur proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmour.

Plymouth.—To welcome the President of the Pharmaceutical Society on his first official visit to the West, a combined meeting was held on October 31 of the Plymouth, Exeter and Torquay Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, members being present also from Cornwall. Mr. B. Shelton, President of the Plymouth Branch, presided, and extended a hearty welcome to Mr. E. T. Neathercoat. Mr. Neathercoat first dealt with the scheme of branch organisation, pointing out the value of the social side in getting pharmacists together. He hoped that pharmacy would soon have a representative in Parliament. He did not advocate greater stringency in the examinations, but with the advance in the general education the examinations would prove easier to those entering to-day. Alluding to opportunities for pharmacists in connection with health clinics and similar institutions, he said the report recently made by Mr. Rowsell's committee would have to be taken up seriously by the Council in the near future, unless the opportunities were to be allowed to slip into other hands. The arrangement to institute a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at London University in October next would not only be a tremendous impetus to pharmaceutical research, but would have the effect of increasing the prestige and social status of every pharmacist in the country. Pharmacists had to every pharmacist in the country. Pharmacists had to carry on under more Acts of Parliament and regulations than probably any other body of men, but the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Regulations governing it had given more alarm to pharmacists than any other Act and probably all other Acts put together. He again warned pharmacists against being traded on by people with forged orders and prescriptions for drugs. The Pharmaceutical Society and prescriptions for drugs. tical Society was probably calling in the near future a conference of those interested in order to clear up diffi-culties under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Acts as amended by the Dangerous Drugs Act. Referring to the dispute between the doctors and the Ministry of Health, he said both sides were too big to allow the negotiations to be further protracted. As pharmacists they must see that the medical benefit service was maintained in practical entirety, whatever happened. Alluding position of pharmacists in the services, he said that all the lessons of the war would not have been learned until the time came when pharmacists were given their rightful place in regard to dispensing medicines in the Army and Navy, both in peace and war. All progress in pharmaceutical matters during the past eighty years had been inseparably connected with the growth of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the discussion which followed, Mr. P. T. Rowsell, chairman of the Exeter Branch, said he was strongly in agreement with the President in regard to pharmaceutical students receiving their education in its earlier stages alongside those who were entering other professions. He was most concerned with the development of the South-West University, to which they had been able to get a school of pharmacy attached. There was a scheme whereby the pharmacists of the West were to provide £500 for the purpose of establishing a scholarship. This had not been put fully before the branches yet, but £70 had already been promised, and when the proposal had been placed before the pharmacists of Devon and Cornwall, part of Somerset and part of Dorset, he had no doubt the £500 would be forthcoming. He was hoping that before many years the private schools would go and all training be done at the Universities, which would do a great deal to raise the status of the pharmacist. It was proposed that the school of pharmacy and the school of medicine should in due course be established in Plymouth, the other schools comprising the South-West University being located elsewhere. Mr. F. A. Spear, secretary of the Plymouth Branch expressed his disappointment that the President had not appealed to all pharmacists in the West Country to join the Society, and ventured the opinion that an educational meeting such as that might have been thrown

open to all chemists, not merely to members of the Mr. Marsh asked what had happened to the money subscribed in Devon to the War Auxiliary Fund? In his reply Mr. Neathercoat said that a good part of the money subscribed to the fund had gone back to the areas from which it came in relieving necessitous cases and the rest of it was up at headquarters for the carrying on of the good work. As a matter of fact, the Fund did not have the calls upon it which were first anticipated. They expected to have a tremendous lot more to do for the men who came back from the war and for their dependents. The money had not been wasted. Every graut had been carefully considered by the committee and every deserving case that came in front of them had been helped. The affair between the doctors and the Ministry of Health was not a where the doctors and the Ministry of Health was not a pharmacists' quarrel, and they did not want to come into it. With regard to Mr. Spear's point, the President asked those present to see that every pharmacist in Devon and Cornwall who was not already a member of the Society should be urged to come within the fold. He promised that headquarters would consider Mr. Spear's suggestion of a reduced subscription for pharmacists who were employees. Replying to Mr. Goodwin, he said he was afraid that it would not be possible for arrangements to be made for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmany which is both to be said to be possible for arrangement. macy, which is shortly to be instituted by London University, to be taken by means of postal correspondence. He congratulated Mr. Rowsell and Western pharmacists on the part they were playing in connection with the South-West University. Replying to a further question regarding the status of pharmacists in the Navy, Mr. Neathercoat said he should be pleased to take Navy, Mr. Neather coat said he should be pleased to take up this matter with the proper authority. At the suggestion of Mr. Rowsell, the meeting decided to send a letter to Mr. George Breeze, J.P., of Plymouth, who has entered his eighty-seventh year and is probably the oldest member of the Pharmaceutical Society in the West, expressing their hope that he would be spared to enjoy many more years of life.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Branch was held recently, Mr. H. Anteliffe presiding. Mr. J. P. Norwood, M.B.E., was called upon for an address on the Conference in London. Mr. Matthews, Hoyland, also spoke. During the discussion Mr. John Austen outlined the origin of indentures, and the general feeling was that apprenticeship by indenture should continue. Prizes will be offered to pharmaceutical students attending the Sheffield Secondary School and the Barnsley Technical School, which are recognised for Part I by the Society.

Warwickshire.—The Warwickshire Branch held a meeting on October 18, at which Mr. Hutton (Leamington) presided. It was unanimously decided to continue to hold meetings in the afternoon, and that the next meeting should be held at Coventry in January, the secretary to arrange for a speaker from Bloomsbury Square, London. Mr. W. L. Nundy, Leamington, was appointed treasurer. A report was given of the Conference in London. The question of arranging social gatherings was deferred for discussion at the Coventry meeting in January. The secretary gave a resumé of expeuditure to date and of the results obtained and pointed out that though the attendance was small in comparison with the number of notices sent out, no doubt the difficulty of access from the surrounding villages and towns was accountable, and that the policy of holding future meetings in different towns in the area, instead of always at Leamington, was worth a trial.

Watford.—At a meeting of the Watford and St. Albans Branch on October 30 Mr. Frank Browne gave an interesting lecture on *Radium* to a large audience. The lecturer, with the aid of lantern-slides and a specimen of radium, started with Faraday's experiments on phosphorescence and Röntgen's study of the same phenomenon, leading to the discovery of x-rays. The discovery of radium by Professor and Mdme. Curie was explained in detail. The uses and methods of using radium for medical and technical purposes were also described, and at the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Browne replied to questions.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Blackpool.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee have decided to inform the Ministry of Health that, in the opinion of the Committee, there is no necessity at present to formulate a scheme for testing drugs in the Blackpool area. The following chemists will constitute the Pharmaceutical Committee for the years 1923-25: Messis. D. J. Bailey, J. E. Blackhurst, F. Boothroyd, J. W. Huddart, J. H. Lowe, W. L. Mayson, and J. Sankey.

Kent.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on October 24, it was reported that the results of the analysis of four samples of medicines taken under the Committee's testing scheme showed in one case the mixture was correctly dispensed, in another there was a slight deficiency of one ingredient, and in the other two it was understood that owing to a local custom a slightly different mixture had been dispensed. The three last-mentioned cases had been referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, which was confirmed, recorded two complaints against panel chemists. The first alleged that a business was not conducted under a duly-registered person during the absence of the qualified principal, and the subcommittee found it substantiated; and the second alleged incivility, but the complainant subsequently withdrew. The question of the dispensing of prescriptions in the same evening as made out by the doctors was discussed. The Joint Services Subcommittee are endeavouring to make satisfactory arrangements throughout the county. The chairman pointed out that "urgent" medicines can always be obtained. A member suggested that insured patients could assist by attending the surgery as early as possible.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmacentical Committee was held recently, Mr. C. A. Noble (Chairman) presiding. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for July showed a margin of error of 0.01 per cent. The Secretary reported inter alia:—(a) Particulars of dispensing for the month of July 1923 as follows:—

(b) Two complaints had been investigated, one alleging shortage in supply and the other delay in dispensing. Neither complaint was substantiated. (c) That in two districts in the South of London additional facilities for insurance dispensing had been provided. (d) That on September 30, 1923, there were 804 chemists, etc., under contract with the Insurance Committee for the supply of drugs and appliances; of this number twelve were unqualified contractors. The number of establishments available on the same date was 1,084. The Special Subcommittee on Insurance matters submitted their report containing valuable information concerning the dispensing and analysis of medicines. The Subcommittee are continuing their investigations. The Committee's attention was directed by the Insurance Committee to a case of undue delay in submission of accounts. After considering the details the Committee were of opinion that the delay was unwarrantable, and instructed the Secretary to write to the chemist. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported two cases of complaint. In one case the complaint was not substantiated, but in the other a substantial amount of the supplementary grant was to be recovered from the firms of chemists. The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on October 25. The Finance Sub-Committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £208,107 2s. 8d. Amongst these was the sum of £14,342 15s. 4d. to chemists for the medical year 1923. The Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee reported that

on May 24 the continuance of a certain firm of chemists on the panel would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service, and they decided that a representation to this effect should be made to the Minister of Health A letter was received from the managing director regretting the circumstances which led to the decisions. The former superintendent chemist of the company had resigned his appointment, and the company asked that the matter should be reconsidered. Whilst a recommendation was made that the report should be withdrawn, the circumstances disclosed were such that they could not be passed over. Therefore, the attention of the Minister of Health should be drawn to the case, and if the Minister decides to withhold any portion of the grant the amount should be substantial. An insured person had complained that an assistant employed by a firm of chemists used abusive language towards him. The statement was denied by the assistant. He is, however, in the habit of repeating prescriptions to himself in an undertone, and he could only suggest that he did this on the occasion referred to, and that the complainant must have mistaken the language of the prescription for that of which he complained. The complaint was found not substantiated. The Tharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee further reported that they had considered an additional list of cases referred to them by the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, in which proceedings had been successfully taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Communications will be sent to the chemists concerned. The action of the various sub-committees was approved.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held recently, at which Mr. J. T. Appleton presided. A letter was read from the Customs and Excise, permitting the use of methylated spirits in the three preparations in the local formulary. Objection had been taken to the report on a recent inquiry by the Ministry of Health, which said the Pharmaceutical Committee had approved of the local scheme for the testing of dispensing. The Ministry now say their report was too definite. Several checking reports were presented and considered satisfactory. It was decided that in future chemiets should be notified of the result of any check made on their accounts. The secretary gave a detailed report of the recent testing of Insurance dispensing, which proved more satisfactory than the previous test. It was decided to issue a circular giving instructions on the supply of appliances, so that uniformity may be obtained. The question of a single copy prescription was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to confer with the secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union.

surrey.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently, at which reports of the sub-committees were received. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended that the County Pharmaceutical Committee be invited to appoint representatives to confer with representatives of the County Insurance Committee and discuss the question of a scheme for testing medicines. The names of six chemists have been added to the panel; there were four withdrawals. The County Pharmaceutical Committee reported that Mr. E. T. Neathercoat had been appointed chairman, Mr. J. Noble vice-chairman, and Mr. W. H. Fowler secretary of the County Pharmaceutical Committee. The Finance and General Purposes Committee recommended that £74 2s. 2d. be paid to the Joint Committee for pricing prescriptions. In the statement of accounts, May, June and July balances to pharmacists amounted to £1,411 9s. 5d., £1,316 19s. 7d., and £1,255 11s. 3d. respectively. It was renorted that the Ministry of Health had intimated to a firm of doctors that he is "unable to accept the view that a practitioner is justified in permitting a dispenser to issue prescriptions for medicine without effective supervision on the part of the practitioner, and he would take a serious view of any further case of this nature." The vice-chairman said in this case there were three doctors in the firm, who had a sort of stock prescription, and the dispenser made up the medicine without their knowledge. It was agreed to support the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Subcommittee supplied by chemists.

Associations' Winter Session

Birmingham.—The first meeting of the newly-constituted Council of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was held on October 22. Mr. H. Rigg was unanimously elected President, and, after due acknowledgment, tendered the thanks of the Association and Council to Mr. H. H. Marshall for having so ably filled the Presidential office during the past year. The following officers were elected:—Senior Vice-President, Mr. J. T. Bell; Treasurer, Councillor J. Poole; Librarian, Mr. F. H. Alcock; Assistant Librarian, Mr. H. Berry; Auditors, Mr. H. Holgreaves and Mr. W. Partridge; Secretary, Mr. F. Smith. A resolution was passed tendering to Mr. G. Knowles the sincere regret of the members of the Council at his enforced retirement from office, and their earnest hope that he would speedily be restored to health

Craydon.—At the annual meeting of the Croydon Pharmacists' Association, held recently, Mr. Noble was elected President for the ensuing session and Mr. C. Dickinson Treasurer. Mr. H. C. Neve was re-elected Secretary. A dinner will be held in February, and the general programme will be published shortly.

Ealing.—The opening meeting of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association was held recently, the President (Mr. H. A. Irwin) in the chair. Mr. Hugo Wolff, in introducing a discussion on Co-operative Buying, showed that the working of a big co-operative buying scheme is not a simple matter, but he indicated how pharmacist friends could help one another.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association held a meeting at 36 York Place on October 25, when the following office-bearers were elected: Chairman, Mr. J. B. Mitchell; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. E. Kelly; Secretary, Miss A. St. Clair Boag (29 London Road); Treasurer, Mr. J. S. B. Heddle; Committee, Messrs. Boa, Glass, Muir, Noble, Richardson and Tainsh.

Hull.—At a meeting of the Chemists' Association, recently, Mr. Bennett, the chairman, said he had been given a different version of what happened when Mr. Saville Peck had visited the Hull Technical College to inspect its facilities for pharmaceutical students. He announced that the Association had to send up details of the College's equipment for botany, and recognition would be forthcoming. The College had also now obtained a "degree" teacher, although the Pharmaceutical Society had agreed to recognise the late teacher, Mr. J. F. Robinson. Mr. A. Richardson complained of chemists staying open after the recognised hours of closing. It was decided to send a letter to the offenders.

Association on November 7, Viscount Leverhulme addressed a large and representative audience in the Royal Institution Lecture Hall, on Personality in Business. He pointed out that the Royal Institution itself formed an object lesson in personality, its examples of Romney Wedgwood and Flaxman demonstrating how personality added value to material such as canvas, paint, and potters clay. Regarding the scholarships he had given for pharmacy, he hoped his firm and he would add to the pleasure of giving the scholarships by seeing Liverpool students successful when they entered into business. Let them put service and not pecuniary reward in the forefront. It was on service rendered that chemists and druggists had found the public esteem, which would endure for all time. Not by cutting prices would success be won. To the personality of the retailer must be added personality in articles stocked. Since his youth the articles handled by pharmacists had greatly increased, both in number and attractiveness. He had never known a man who introduced personality fail to increase his prosperity year by year. Packed articles were not taking the personality of pharmacists. In fact proprietary articles were springing boards from which to introduce sales marked by personality. He congratulated the Liverpool Chemists' Association on the training of apprentices, and he rejoiced that grocers were beginning to follow suit. Apprentices should be trained to push articles

similar to what were asked for, but when tooth brushes were out of stock ladies should not be offered boot and shoe brushes. (Laughter.) The future of pharmacy was bright, despite the multiple or chain shops, and he saw pharmacy conducted by trained personality becoming more and more a profession forming a link between the public and the medical profession. Liverpool, if not already first in pharmacy, should be second to no other city. In moving a vote of thanks, the President (Mr. Ashcroft) said he rejoiced to hear Lord Leverhulme discount the effect of cutting prices. Mr. Harold Wyatt seconded. He said his lordship's address was a tonic to pharmacy. Optimists were encouraged by the improvement of Liverpool streets and shops. Mr. Saunders, of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., said Lord Leverhulme's address was an inspiration. His pharmaceutical scholarships were examples of a desire to achieve widespread good.

Public Pharmacists.—The Guild of Public Pharmicists held a meeting recently at which the President (Mr. F. A. Hocking), assisted by Messrs. Elgar, Smith, Symous and Bird, gave a demonstration of the production of insulin, at the London Hospital. The various processes and the resulting products of the different stages in its manufacture were shown and explained. The minute amount of the finished product obtained from the large amount of raw material used explained the high cost of the treatment. Many pharmaceutical friends who were present joined the members of the Guild in thanking Mr. Hocking and his staff for an interesting and instructive evening.—At a meeting of the Council of the Guild, it was decided that any pharmacist engaged in any capacity by a public body is eligible for membership.

London (E.).—A joint meeting of the East London Chemists' Association and the East London Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at Limehouse on November 1, Mr. A. R. Keith in the chair. Mr. B. Abelson (secretary) introduced the subject of Insurance terms of service, and was followed by Mr. G. A. Tocher (secretary, London Pharmaceutical Committee). After a discussion, a resolution for submission to the London Pharmaceutical Committee and the R.P.U. Executive was passed. The chairman referred to the Dangerous Drugs Act and answered questions. Retail prices were considered and some alterations suggested. The meeting declared itself in favour of a uniform subscription for all members of the R.P.U. The chairman then advocated the claims of the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co.

Reigate.—The annual meeting of the Reigate and Redhill Pharmacists' Association was held in conjunction with that of the Pharmaceutical Society Branch on October 24, the chairman being Mr. H. Hocken. The treasurer's report, showing a balance in hand of £5 5s., was adopted, and was followed by the secretary's report. The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. H. Oram; Vice-President, Mr. F. R. Barlow; Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Fowler; Secretary, Mr. S. H. Clegg. The chairman then introduced Sir William Glyn-Jones, who addressed the meeting. Sir William said the Pharmaceutical Society Branch and the local Association were so closely linked together that it was impossible to consider one without the other. Whereas at headquarters it was essential for the controlling bodies to specialise, it was necessary that the two parent societies (Pharmaceutical Society and Retail Pharmacists' Union) should be brought into touch with each other through the local branches and associations. The branch organisation scheme had turned out a great success. Referring to the position of the pharmacist in the recent controversy in regard to medical service, Sir William said every pharmacist should be very careful of his attitude towards the public. If the Insurance Act broke down it would certainly not be to the advantage of the chemist, and if support were withheld from their medical friends at a crisis like this it could hardly be expected that the doctors would stand by the chemist in the hour of his discomfort. Sir William then drew attention to the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, and emphasised the necessity of using the greatest caution in dealing with prescriptions for drugs coming under the Act. Questions were then invited, to which Sir William replied.

Chapters in the Recent History of Quinine

BY H. S. ABRAHAMSON

VI. The War Contract (2)

During these strenuous days everyone who realised the seriousness of the position was imbued with two ideas, the first to procure adequate supplies for the Allies' war-time needs, the second to safeguard the interests of manufacturers in France and America after the war. With the second point of view was linked up a desire, natural enough, to get the reins of power into British hands. After all, it was argued, London was the quinine market of the world, whatever Amsterdam might be in regard to bark. The authoritics gave the project a very fervent blessing, yet it soon transpired that any move in the direction indicated could only give umbrage to the Dutch manufacturers. The idea of forcing British predominance was therefore speedily abandoned.

Among the impracticable proposals put forward about this time was the suggestion that India should plant up large areas with cinchona in order to supply the Allies' needs and that areas in East Africa which had been found fairly suitable for the growth of cinchona should be turned into cinchona plantations. What would have happened in the interregnum, whilst the shoots were growing into trees, nobody thought of suggesting.

Anyhow, the Dutch manufacturers sent their two representatives to London, and all ideas of further consolidating British interests were put aside. After all, Howards & Sons were now working in the closest association with the British planters in Java, thereby protecting essential British needs, though at one moment the India Office came very near to securing the output of the British estates. Every effort was now directed to coming to grips with the two Dutch representatives—Dr. van Linge and Mr. Schalkwijk.

Our own house had been put into complete order. The Inter-allied Quinine Committee, of which Lord Inverforth was president and Sir Austin Harris chairman, sat long and often. Of all its members, most credit is due to Major Julian Day and to the late Lieutenant André Lesourd. Both these members of the committee showed a remarkable grasp of the details of the complicated quinine story, and it was with feelings of gratification that I welcomed their appointment to the subcommittee appointed by the Inter-Allied Quinine Committee to negotiate with the two Dutch representatives. The Inter-Allied Quinine Committee had as members further, Professor Attolico, representing the Government of Italy, with whom were Colonel Castellani, the well-known specialist in tropical medicine, Captain Giannini, until lately head of the Italian Commercial Missions in London, and Lieutenant Fortuna. Mr. David Lloyd Howard, to whom a word of tribute for his quiet but efficient labours is overdue, and myself were co-opted members. The Foreign Office was represented, and a War Office official attended. The subcommittee appointed to negotiate with the Dutch representatives consisted of Major Day, Mr. Howard and myself. Lieutenant Lesourd attended as an "observer."

If a deaglight was coverded, wetking of the kind has

tenant Lesourd attended as an "observer."

If a dog-fight was expected, nothing of the kind happened. A dense fog had to be cleared away. Virtually cut off from Java the Dutch delegates had to face a difficult situation. The Dutch manufacturers were amenable to reason. My colleagues on the subcommittee were good enough to practically let me have things my own way. My knowledge of the Dutch language and of the industry stood me in good stead. Day after day, night after night, I spent with my colleagues and the Dutch representatives, and alone, trying to unravel the tangled skein. Eventually a formula was found. Mr. D. C. Lee, who acted as solicitor to the committee, willing as ever to put a shoulder to the wheel, was called in late at night to draft an agreement. Powers of attorney had to be prepared, letters of indemnification drafted. Finally, the agreement was signed, and for thirty-seven guilders per kilogramme f.o.b. Java. plus one guilder per kilogramme for packing, the Allies became the prospective purchasers

of 250,000 kilos, of quinine during cach successive period of twelve months of the war and of 190,000 kilos, of quinine in the form of bark at a unit of Rilos. of quinne in the form of bark at a unit of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each successive period of twelve months, in all more than 15,000,000 oz. per annum being involved. A hard bargain had been driven. The price paid was lower than at any period during the war. Many hurdles had still to be negotiated, however. It was difficult to reconcile the conflicting interests of the remaining Concentrated. It appeared later that various Governments concerned. It appeared later that the American manufacturers had been left a free hand and that the quantities negotiated on behalf of the Government of the U.S.A. had been handed over to the American manufacturers, so that the profit became that of private enterprise. This caused considerable concern. Again, the Italian Government wanted bark. No one was prepared to support the Italian demand. Finally, the Italian Government received an additional quota of quinine. Then came the difficult question of finance. Days were spent in consultation after consultation with official bodies comprising the Treasury, Treasury solicitor, Foreign Office, War Office, Ministry of Shipping, Embassies and Allied Missions. A thousand and one allimportant details had to be settled. And then, when they were all—it was presumed—cleared up to everyone's satisfaction, came a bolt from the blue. The Government of the Netherlands intervened and took steps to make of the Netherlands intervened and took steps to the the agreement inoperative. Rejoicings had been premature. The authorities in Java prohibited the expect of the control of the expect of the control of the expectation of cinchona and quinine excepting under licence. The Netherlands Government evidently did not approve of the agreement concluded by the Dutch quinine makers. By entering into this the Dutch manufacturers were said to have bargained away the last remaining weapon in the hands of the Netherlands authorities whereby the Associated Governments could be brought to heel and forced to supply them with certain essentials from which they were cut off owing to the stricter enforcement of the blockade. Java Government ordinances affecting cinchona bark and quinine tumbled over our another in hot haste to startle the world, once it was learned that the agreement had been concluded. Not only was the the agreement had been concluded. Not only was the export of quinine and bark prohibited excepting under licence, but licences were not granted. The Associated Governments took most serious cognisance of the situation. The Government of the Netherlands was taking risks of no mean order. Fortunately, though individuals cannot be singled out, the Foreign Office acted with extreme tact and circumspection. It fell to my lot to advise them in regard to some aspects of the critical advise them in regard to some aspects of the critical position which had developed, and a suggestion that the Government of the Netherlands should be invited to send a mission having plenipotentiary powers to London to settle not only the quinine question, but a host of to settle not only the quinine question, but a host of other issues outstanding between Great Britain and the Netherlands fell on fruitful soil. We wanted quinine; the Dutch wanted a score of things, from coal and tonnage for Holland to rice for their Eastern possessions. But they were faced with a fait accompli. The quinine agreement had been signed. Quinine was the predominant issue for the Allies. The signatories could not—and we felt sure would not—repudiate their signatures. The people in Tays failed to appreciate the signatures. The people in Java failed to appreciate the circumstances in which the agreement was concluded (there was no alternative for the Dutch delegates) and the determination of the Associated Governments to see it enforced. They continued to prohibit the export of quinine and, more especially, of bark. The patience of the competent anthorities in London was waning.

But a brief space of time elapsed, however, before

But a brief space of time elapsed, however, before Dr. H. Colyn, a leading Dutch statesman, lately Minister of Finance in Holland, accompanied by a delegation composed of prominent Dutch men of affairs, arrived in London, in order to speedily realise that further opposition on the quinine question was useless, in fact, only served to stiffen the attitude of the Associated Governments. The Dutch mission capitulated. The agreement became operative with the full approval of the Netherlands Government.

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Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, November 8.

Business conditions in the Mincing Lane produce markets remain much as previously reported, there being little of outstanding interest. The renewed speculation in Zanzibar cloves is perhaps a feature, and forward prices in particular show a further advance. Clove oil and vanillin are higher in sympathy. Cascara sagrada remains firm, and the arrivals now taking place are badly wanted. Buchu leaves are easier as supplies are plentiful. Chamomiles are selling freely at previous prices. Japanese camphor is quiet and menthol is again the turn easier. Japanese mint oil is, however, very firm, and a good business has been done. American paparament oil her business has been done. American peppermint oil has also sold more freely on spot and to arrive. Sarsaparilla, elemi, myrrh, and beeswax are all in good supply and offering at easier rates. Spices have shown more activity than of late, particularly Zanzibar cloves. Pimento has a firmer tendency, and West Indian nutmegs are becoming scarce. Jamaica ginger sells slowly, while stocks of African in London are now cleared. Among pharmaceutical chemicals the market has shown a fair amount of activity, chiefly on export account, and for those items in regular demand higher prices have had to be paid. These include hexamine, hydroquinone, phenacetin, phenazone, acetanilide, etc. Industrial chemicals show little alteration during the week, and prices are practically unchanged.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony Arsenic Caraway seed Clove oil Cloves (Zan.) Farina (Dutch) Hydroquinone Linseed oil Methyl sulphonal Peppermint oil (Amer.) Platinum Sassafras oil Turpentine Sulphonal Vanillin Wax, veget. (Jp.)	Bromides Camphor oil brom. (c.i.f.) Citric acid Citronella oil (Jv.) Mint oil Nutmegs Pimento Sodium benzoate Wax, paraffin	Acid oils Buchu Cottonseed oil Geranium oil (Bourb.) Menthol Sarsaparilla (Lima) Wax, bees Wood oil (Ch.)	Camphor oil (white) Maize starch powder Naphtha (solvent) Rape oil Shellag

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday :-

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	October 31	November 7
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12,107	11.54-11.543	11.53—11.531
Berlin	M to £	20.43	800-900 milliards*	
Brussels	Fr. to £	25,224	89.50-89.60	90.5090.60
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	16 33 d.—16 3 d.	1/43d.—1433d.
Christiania	Kr. to £	18,159	29.75-29.85*	30.30-30.40
Constntnple	Pst. to £	110	770—790	765-785*
Greece	Dr. to £	25.221	290—295	290298
-Italy	Lire to £	25.22	995997	1008-1001
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	26 td.—26 32d.	$2/2_{1}^{3}$ d.— $2/2$ d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53\d.	232d.—232d.	2_{32} d.— 2_{32} d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22	33.6033.62	33.6233.64
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86%	4.541 4.541	4.511-4.52
New York	S to £	4.86%	4.488-4.483	4.45 -4.45
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22	76.3576.45	77.95—78.05
Singapore	Per dol.		28 td.—28 d.	2/432d.
D vitzerland	Fr. to £	25,221	25.18-25.20	25.09-25.12
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02	315,000-320,000	313,000316,000

* Nominal.

Cablegram

NEW YORK, November 7.—Business is quiet. Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced to \$2.00 per lb., and jalap to 33c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is again higher at 27c. Menthol has declined to \$14.25 per lb., and antipyrin to \$2.40 per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—Writing from Osaka, on September 23, a correspondent informs us that on account of a light stock fine first quality for export is quoted at 305 yen per 100 kin, with limited transactions. As regards "square" quality, of which the output was large, export trade is inactive, with a fair amount of stock offering at about 275 yen per 100 kin. In regard to the new crop at the end of the year, it is reported that many makers have already bought 70 to 80 per cent. of their material, and that some have commenced bleaching already.

Almonds.—Sweet Morocco are worth about 77s. 6d. and bitter 47s., which rates are lower than for several years past.

Annatto seed remains very scarce, and "fancy" prices are being paid for small parcels belonging to second-hand holders. Business in old crop seed has been done up to ls. 6½d. per lb., but any fresh arrivals would soon bring holders. down the price.

Antimony.—The scarcity of foreign regulus, together with the virtual absence of c.i.f. offers from China, probably largely explains the further considerable rise which has taken place in English regulus, the high-purity brands of which stand at £42 to £42 10s. a ton. Due to the civil war in the Hunan district, no new supplies are coming forward in China, and exports there would appear to be held up. Terms for foreign refined here have risen again, spot lots now being quoted fully £29 10s. Crude on the spot seems to be unobtainable.

Buchu is easier with better arrivals of late; good green round can be had at from 2s. 10d. to 3s., and ovals at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese slabs remain quiet and unchanged at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, and for October-November shipment 3s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted; ¼-oz. Japanese tablets have been sold up to 4s. 9d. per lb., and are now scarce; October-November shipment is quoted at 4s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Sales of decorticated seed have been made at 5s. 3d. per lb., and 5s. 6d. to 6s: is wanted; good Bombay do not appear to exist; to arrive, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted. Alleppy half green pod have been sold at 4s. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA remains quite firm, with prices still advancing in the United States. On the spot new bark can be had at 115s. per cwt., and three-year-old at 125s. to 130s. per cwt. The "Moedyk" from Pacific Coast ports has brought several consignments aggregating 895 bags, and the "Chickasaw City" 493 bags, both to Liverpool. These probably amount to 25 tons, and they are mostly sold to arrive.

CHILLIES. - Mombasa on the spot can be had at about 50s. per cwt.

CIVET.—Genuine in original horns can be had at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar cloves have shown a considerable movement, both on spot and forward, at advancing prices, chiefly at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quality. The sales to arrive include October-December shipment at 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4d., November-January 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4d., and January-March 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. The weekly wharf statistics show 126 bales landed and 213 delivered, leaving a stock of 19,434 bales cargingt 302 bales in 1092 bales, against 392 bales in 1922.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is steady, with fine Ceylon offering at 44s. 6d., and medium at 43s. 6d. To arrive, sellers of September-October shipment quote 42s. 3d., and October-November 41s. 3d. c.i.f.

Cod-Liver oil.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on

November 5 that the market is quiet at from 106s. to 108s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest non-freezing steam-refined quality.

COLOCYNTH.—A fair-sized quantity of pulp of good quality has just arrived, for which the price is about 2s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

Dragon's blood.—The "Mentor" from Singapore has brought 24 cases. Fair bright slab is held at £22 per cwt., and dull slab at about £16 to £18.

ELEMI.—With the small demand and large stocks, there is more anxiety to sell. Fine white quality can be had at about 65s. per cwt. down to 50s. for ordinary.

GINGER.—Sales of new-crop Cochin to arrive have been constant to the state of th

made at rather below the parity of spot prices. On the spot washed rough Cochin is 82s. 6d. to 85s., and fine Calicut 85s. to 87s. 6d.; Cochin B cut is 130s., and C cut 107s. 6d. Jamaica sells slowly at from 150s. to 180s. for small to bold. Japanese is now 72s. 6d., and African

is scarce on spot, the last price being 65s.

Honey.—Under the Imperial preference scheme HONEY.—Under the Imperial preference scheme the British Government is to recommend (inter alia) to Parliament "that a duty of 10s. per cwt. be imposed on foreign honey, but that Empire honey shall come in free." This means higher prices all round, as the British Empire only produces a very moderate proportion of our supplies, and "cannot supply all our needs in a short time," as the Government suggest.

HYDRASTIS.—A new parcel is about landing for which

HYDRASTIS.—A new parcel is about landing, for which

18s. 6d. per lb. is wanted.

Magnesium.—A steady business has been done, home makers' terms for sticks ranging from about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. and even more, the tone being firm. Powder is also firm at 4s. 6d. up to about 5s. 9d. per

Powder is also firm at 4s. 6d. up to about 5s. 9d. per lb., according to quality and quantity. Imported powder varies upwards of 5s. per lb.

MENTHOL is still without business, and although 72s. 6d. is still quoted on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, single cases could be had at 70s. per lb. To arrive November-December shipment is quoted at 48s. 6d. c.i.f., and

January-March at 41s. c.i.f.

January-March at 41s. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The feeling has been rather firmer, and there has been a fair business doing at prices varying between about £9 12s. 6d. up to £9 17s. 6d. per bottle for home and export. About £9 15s. to £9 17s. 6d. are prices fairly representative of the market at the moment, with certain sellers asking up to £10. There is, however, but little faith in the stability of the market amongst dealers. The maintenance of values nevertheless looks like being assisted now by the restricted quantities coming forward. Several inquiries stricted quantities coming forward. Several inquiries have been received from India, but buyers will not pay current rates. The obscurity attaching to this market is in a degree due to the fact that a lot of business is being done direct between Continental producers and consumers.

Myrrh.—Fair-sized quantities are arriving, and the market has an easy tone; good bright Aden sorts can be had at about £5 15s. and pale Somali at £5, down to 77s, 6d. for good sifted grains.

Nutmegs.—A scarcity of West Indian is reported, and 10d. to 10½d. per lb. is being paid for small sizes. Singapore 80's is 1s. 1½d. The practice of sending consignments of West Ludian for sale at public auction in London ments of West Indian for sale at public auction in London has ceased, owing to the large proportion of the crop taken by America.

Nux vomica is still very quiet, with December-January shipment of Madras offering at 15s., and Cochin at 16s. 6d.

per cwt., c.i.f.

OLIBANUM is slow of sale at 92s. 6d. for fair pale drop, 82s. 6d. for seconds, down to 75s. for reddish; common to good garblings, 40s. to 50s.; siftings, 57s. 6d. to 60s.

per cwt.

Opium.—A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 1 that the stock of opium on the market is very small; all told there are hardly 60 to 70 cases of 170 lb. each. It is hard to tell what the stocks are in the interior, but we should not imagine them to run to more than 400 to 500 cases at the maximum; the winter sowings under propitious weather will be much larger than other years, due to high prices ruling. Consumers, however, will not benefit by this for another ten months, when the next crop will be ready for shipment, and by that time existing stocks will all be sold. This week a few baskets were purchased at 3,000 piastres per oke,

which price is equivalent in sterling at to-day's rate of exchange to 30s. per lb. f.o.b. for 11 to 111 per cent. morphine; now sellers are asking higher prices, and unless fresh arrivals come down soon any buyer coming forward will have to pay more in order to secure a few cases; we do not remember in all our experience in the opium trade of such high prices ruling or such a small quantity of opium available for sale.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 30.—" During the period October CONSTANTINOPLE, October 30.—"During the period October 16 to date, arrivals were as follows: Druggists', 1,198; 'softs,' 66; and Malatia, 82 cases, while the stocks amounted to: Druggists', 436; 'softs,' 58; and Malatia, 12 cases. During the past fortnight the local sales consisted of 113 cases, of which 88 cases of druggists' realised £T. 28 to 32, and 25 cases of 'softs' £T. 28 to 31½. The market continues firm. A new buyer has made his appearance here among those known to us. Apparently the London firm which sold 300 cases to Japan at 19s. has, so far, succeeded in obtaining only 60-70 cases. If this is the case, it will find it difficult to fulfil its contract without causing again a considerable advance in price. During the last fortnight there has been a considerable amount of rain in this part of the country, but very little rain has fallen in the interior. Taking this into consideration, in conjunction with the very heavy denot very little rain has failen in the interior. Taking this into consideration, in conjunction with the very heavy deprict, it is evident that the stocks available here and in the interior are insufficient to meet the demand for opium, Holders of stocks are now maintaining their prices, being convinced that at a later date they will be able to sell at very much higher prices. In our opinion the opium actually very much higher prices. In our opinion the optum actually sold at present to Europe is being supplied from stocks obtained some time ago, when lower prices ruled. This alone can explain the difference, amounting to 5 and even 10 per cent., between the actual cost price here and the prices quoted for sales to Europe. In Smyrna, 22 cases were sold at £T. 26 to 30½, and the stocks held there amount to

PIMENTO is selling at slightly better prices, including

spot at 23d. to 23d. per lb.
PLATINUM.—There has been a fresh considerable advance, quotations for refined now ranging from about £26 to £26 10s. per oz., the top figure being that asked by leading home refiners, while raw metal is at about £24. Supplies are short, which, together with French buying, explains the advance. Very optimistic reports came to hand regarding the discovery of new important deposits in Northern Transvaal.

RUBBER.—After declining §d. per lb., the market has again improved. Although trade has been extremely quiet since our last report, the undertone has been very steady, and towards the close the market improved appreciably on the arrival of several buying orders from America. The orders, so far, are not substantial enough to create a strong market, but we understand general trading conditions in America are certainly more favourable now than for some months past. However, New York has bought so little rubber from the London market during the past two months that stocks have increased over 9,000 tons. Last week deliveries were again small, viz., 585 tons, against arrivals of 1,462 tons, with an increase of 877 tons in the stocks. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and November, 1s. 2d.; December, 1s. 2d.; January-March, 1s. 25d.; April-Jūne, 1s. 3d. Balata remains steady; W.I. sheet, 3s. 62d.; Venezuela block, 3s. 2d. per lb.

Sandarac.—Owing to poor crops in Morocco, holders at the source are asking about 25s. to 30s. per cwt. more than the price asked in London, so that practically no new crop is coming forward. Stocks in London are heavy, however, with buyers indifferent, and sellers ask 85s. to 90s. per cwt., and medium old crop about 65s.

per cwt.

SARSAPARILLA is rather more plentiful, grey Jamaica offering at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., and native Jamaica Jamaica is easier at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

Sassafras bark of Root is offered at 1s. 5d. per lb. Lima-

and natural at 1s. 2d.

Seeds.—The market is still very quiet with the following spot quotations current on Wednesday: Spanish Anise, 75s. to 80s. per cwt., and Russian, 57s. 6d. per cwt. Canary seed.—Mazagan, 19s. 6d. per cwt.; Larache,

18s. 6d. per cwt., and scarce on spot. SEED.—Dutch is scarce and dearer at 125s. CARAWAY Morocco, 85s. Coriander seed.—Sound, 42s. 6d., and wormy, 31s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Good sound Morocco for October-November shipment is quoted at about 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Cumin seed.—Morocco, 120s. per cwt.; Malta, 115s. Dill seed is scarce at 21s. 6d. per cwt. Fennel seed.—Indian, 38s. to 45s. Hemp seed.—Manchurian, 18s. per cwt. Fenugreek seed.—Morocco, 25s. Linseed.—Morocco, 22s. 6d. por cwt. Morocco, 25s. Linseed.—Morocco, 22s. 6d. per cwt. Mustard.—English, 30s. to 35s. per cwt. French celery seed of new crop is still dear and quoted at 120s. per

SHELLAC.—The market has been a little irregular and SHELLAC.—The market has been a little irregular and easier, notwithstanding the strong statistical position disclosed, by last month's returns, while the tendency at Calcutta appears to be anything but settled. Last month's landings were small at 3,117 cases, but deliveries bulked very large, amounting to 6,421 cases; hence the stocks decreased by 3,304 cases to the low record of 9,895 cases, although this is still about 1.830 cases above the total a year ago at this period. The spot price of usual standard TN orange closes at 310s., being about 5s. cheaper; AC cakey is 300s., and GAL 270s. Sales for delivery include December at 302s. 6d. to 300s., and March at 295s. to 297s. 6d. March at 295s, to 297s. 6d. Starch products.—Dutch farina is dearer at 18s. 6d. to

19s. per cwt. on the spot, and 17s. to 17s. 6d. f.o.b. for November-December shipment. American maize starch powder is easier at 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and dextrin is 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for Dutch, according to quality. Rice starch crystals offer at 40s, for English and 33s, 6d, per cwt. for Continental.

TARAXACUM.—Sales of new crop English have been made at 80s. per cwt.

WAX (VEGETABLE).-Japanese is scarce on the spot, the nominal value being 100s. per cwt.; afloat can be had

Essential Oils

THE demand, which is fairly active this week, appears reversal of the usual process. There is considerable variation in sellers' quotations, and there are cases where spot prices are below those quoted for shipment. Sassafras oil is scarce and dearer. Bois de rose (femelle) is tending firmer. Brown camphor oil is dearer to arrive, but white is a shade easier on the spot. Java citronella is increasing in value. Japanese mint and American peppermint have been in better demand, and are dearer. Clove oil is firmer, and Bourbon geranium is cheaper forward, the c.i.f. price having recently been dearer than spot.

ANISE (STAR).-" Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged

at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

BERGAMOT.—The market for new crop oil is firm for 38 to 39 l.a. at from 12s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. c.i.f., according to brand. On the spot there are sellers at about 13s. per lb.

Bois DE Rose (Femelle) .- The price quoted to arrive dearer at 13s. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot some dealers will sell at about the old figure, which ranges from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., as to seller.

CAMPHOR.—White essential is cheaper for drums at 72s. 6d. per lb.; cases are 80s. The forward price for

128. 6a. per 16.; cases are oss. The forward price for brown is 2s. dearer at 56s. per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive. Cassia is steady on the spot, with sellers at 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a.

CEDARWOOD.—For American to come forward in drums

1s. 41d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

Cttronella.—For Ceylon on the spot up to 4s. 6d. per lb. is asked, but business can be done at less. Redistilled oil afloat is quoted at 4s. c.i.f. The price quoted for shipment is 3s. 10d. to 3s. 10½d. ci.f. to arrive. Java oil is very firm at 4s. 7d. per lb. In one direction the price is higher. The price for January-March is 4s. 4d. c.i.f. Arrivals totalling 41 drums of Java citronella oil have taken place this week. oil have taken place this week.

CLOVE.—English distilled is firmer on the spot at 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. Dealers quote 8s. 6d.

EUCALYPTUS is quieter, but the price remains steady at 2s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent.

GERANIUM.—Small lots of Bourbon on the spot have been selling at 36s. to 37s. per lb. The price quoted for shipment from Réunion is 15 fr. to 20 fr. lower at 285 fr. (-34s.) a if. Algorian on the spot is unbanged. 285 fr. (= 34s.) c.i.f.. Algerian on the spot is unchanged at 32s. 6d. to 34s.

LAVENDER.—French oil on the spot is steady at 24s. to 25s. per lb. for 33 to 40 per cent. For 36 to 38 per cent. 22s. 6d. is quoted.

LEMON on the spot is quoted at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is firm at 4s. per lb. The "Commodore" has brought 11 cases and 15 drums from the West Indies.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki has been in good demand both on spot and forward. Market closes at 12s. 3d. Business was done at 11s. aftoat, but October-November shipment would now find buyers at 11s., 3d. c.i.f. November-December shipment is offered at 11s., and January-March, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f.

Orange.—Sicilian sweet on the spot is unchanged at from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb., according to seller.

Pennyroyal.—Spanish is offering on the spot at 8s. 6d.

per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—A good spot business has been done in American natural oil. Prices quoted to come forward range from 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot there are sellers at 14s. 9d. to 15s. Arrivals this week amount to 68 cases.

Petitgrain.—Paraguayan continues to advance, and 9s. and upwards is being quoted. Spot supplies are still obtainable at from 8s. 6d. in some directions. French oil is quoted at 19s. to 20s.

SAGE. - Spanish in quantity is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb. SASSAFRAS, -American is very scarce, both at the source and on the spot, and dealers are now asking up to 8s.

SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is very firm at 3s. 3d. per lb. Some holders are quoting more, unchanged on the spot at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

	•		
Anethol		Musk ambrette ,, ketone Thymal (synthetic) , (ex ajowan) Rhodinol Vanillin	40/- 42/- 13/6 14/6 60/- 23/-

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

The excited state of the spot market is characterised by much difference of opinion as to current values. Further considerable advances are again recorded, and it is becoming more evident that these higher levels will hold good for some time to come. Supplies of not a few items have been cleared, and the limited offerings of fresh imports are at exceedingly high rates. A factor that has added to the acuteness of the spot position is the prevailing brisk demand for shipment, especially to Japan. Continental quotations, especially those from Germany, which are now limited, do not permit much hope for cheaper spot values. Owing to prices advancing almost daily, some of the items included in our report may be at higher rates than those mentioned by the time this report is published.

ACETANILIDE shows a further advance in price, and very little can be found on spot offering below 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., and the higher rate is more current among dealers. British makers' price is 2s. 9d.

ASPIRIN.—There has been quite a rush to snap up any spot supplies available, and these have been practically cleared. A good deal of business has been done for early shipment, with the prices ranging from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb., and possibly more in isolated instances.

BARBITONE is neglected; the average quotation of dealers is in the region of 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. for small lots.

BENZALDERYDE .03 is unchanged, with dealers quoting close up to 3s. per lb.

BENZOIC ACED (B. P., ex toluol).—One or two dealers are

up to 3s. per lb.

Benzoic acid (B. P., ex toluol).—One or two dealers are quoting for shipment at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

English makers quote ex gum at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per

oz., as to quantity.

BENZONAPHTHOL is seldom inquired for; quoted by dealers at about 5s. per lb.

Browides.—The position improves daily, and business has BROMDES.—The position improves daily, and business has been of good volume, quite a lot of imported material being sold for re-export. Prices continue firm with a rising tendency. German prices for good quality (there are cheap offers of doubtful parcels) are very much dearer. Animonium, fully 8d. per lb.; potassium, crystals and granular, 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., crystals and granular, fully 8d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is now quoted on a firm spot market at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., with fresh imports at slightly higher

rates.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—The spot position here as regards duty paid seems to vary as to the correct price. Some offer as high as 4s. 3d., while it is understood in at least one instance there is a spot seller at 3s. 9d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P., crystals).—This is one of the few items that has not been affected by the position in Germany. Spot is very plentiful at a bad time of the year. Tho quotation is at about 1s. 4d. per lb., but actual sales, if any, have been a matter of negotiation. At the close, however, the market is rather firmer.

any, have been a matter of negotiation. At the close, however, the market is rather firmer.

CREOSOTE, B.P.—The spot position remains rather quiet, with dealers' idea of prices close up to 2s. 6d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE shows no life; quotations would be at about 8s. 6d. per lb., but owing to the lack of business this figure can only be accepted as nominal.

GLYCYEROPHOSPHITES.—Calcium is quoted at 4s. per lb. c.i.f., exclusive of duty. Soluble is the same price as reutral, but packing is extra. Sodium glycyerophosphate (100 per cent. crystals) is 4s. 9d. per lb.

GUALMOOL CARBONATE continues to appreciate on spot, and there are now very few offers below the firm level of 12s. to 13s. per lb., and further advances seem likely.

HEXAMINE.—About the cheapest offers for small spot parcels is at 4s. 3d. per lb., and by the time this report is published, it is very possible these will have been cleared.

Hydroquinone.—The further one inquires into the spot

HYDROGUINONE.—The further one inquires into the spot position here, the more difficult is the fixing of the average spot value. Some dealers have put their ideas up to as high as 4s. 6d. per lb., but it is difficult to accept this as the basis for business, although in due course the market may touch this high figure.

METHYL SALIOYLATE has been well sought after, and dealers are now asking from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb., but the latter figure seems rather high, even under present conditions.

figure seems rather high, even under present conditions.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—On Wednesday of last week there were one or two small spot lots available at the rate mentioned in our report—15s. per lb.—but these were quickly stapped up, and before the end of that week there were no supplies left on spot. The quoted price to-day for new arrivals is anything from 22s, to 25s. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is fully maintained at last week's better price of 3s. 9d. per lb., and any further alteration in price is likely to be against buyers.

PARALDEHYDE is rather firmer, but there may still be some supplies available at 1s. 5d. per lb., but some holders are now looking for close up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Last week dealers' prices showed a big jump

PHENACETIN.—Last week dealers' prices showed a big jump up to about 7s. 6d., but the market did not hold up at this high level, and supplies are now quoted at 6s. 9d. to 7s per lb., with the position firm. A fair quantity has been sold by one of the German agents at 6s. per lb., PHENAZONE.—The position on spot is well maintained, and business has been active. Dealers' quotations are at about 8s 9d. per lb. for small quantities.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Owing to the acute lack of supplies on

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Owing to the acute lack of supplies on spot it is difficult to estimate prices, but anything available should be well worth 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

POTASSIUM IODIDE is a steady market at 15s. 8t. 10 15s. 11d.

per lb., as to quantity.

Potassium permanganate, B.P., keeps up to its old level of about 9½d, per lb., with a fair volume of business

Potassium sulphoguaiacolate is nominal, and there is no

interest shown.

interest shown.

RESORCIN is perhaps a shade firmer, with some dealers looking for 6s. per lb. Some supplies might still be available at just under this figure.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—The spot position here is fully maintained, and, if anything, is a shade firmer once again, Dealers are asking from 2s, 4d, to 2s, 6d, per lb. at present and a further advance is expected.

SALOL is quoted up to 4s, per lb., which is a high price, and hardly the basis for good business, which might still be at slightly easier prices. Supplies are rather more plentiful.

SODIUM BENZOATE shows a further advance, and is now very firm at 2s. 9d. per lb., and very likely to go still higher. Makers quote ex gum at 15s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains one of the few dull items, with dealers still quoting in the region of 18s.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—One or two isolated small parcels might still be picked up at easier prices than those mentioned here, but there is a very strong feeling governing the market, and holders of good quality are not willing to accept much less than their quoted rates of about 2s. 10d, for powder and about 3s. for crystals, according to quantity. Large quantities, if available, might be booked at lower rates

SULPHONAL has jumped right up, and at least one dealer is now asking as high as 25s. per lb. Spot supplies seem to have been cleared for the time being, and the quotation given is for near arrivals.

TARTARIC ACID, B.P., crystals.—Spot supplies remain heavy with little or no demand. Quoted at 1s. 12d. per lb., with

the market very weak.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady, but in no great demand; dealers offer on spot at 1s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN is dearer, in sympathy with cloves, from 23s. to 25s. 6d. per lb. being asked.

The following prices are quoted by British makers:—Callic acid, pure crystals, 3s.; pyrogallic acid, 7s. 6d. tannic acid B.P., 3s. 3d.; amidol, 9s. per lb.; ammon. carbonate B.P., £32 10s. per ton; atropine sulphate, 12s. 6d. per oz.; bismuth salts: nitrate, 6s. 11d.; salicylate, 10s. 5d.; subgallate, 9s. 6d.; citrate, 11s. 7d.; oxide, 14s. 5d.; subchloride, 12s. 8d.; submitrate, 11s.; chloral hydrate, 4s. 3d. per lb. Chloroform, 2s. per lb. for cwt. lots: ferriammon. cit., 2s. 2d. per lb. for cwt. lots, 2s. 3d. 28 lb. lcts; potassium citrate, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.; sodium citrate, 1s. 11d. cwt. lots; sodium sulphite anhydrous, £25 to £26 per ton, as to quantity, in one cwt. drums. f.o.b. London; magnesium carbonate, light commercial, £36 per ton net. ton net.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, November 7.

London, November 7.

CONDITIONS in general heavy chemicals have undergone very little alteration during the past week. Business is still far from brisk, and most orders are for small quantities. Prices are about the same, this market rot having been influenced by the state of affairs in Germany, but some few products may harden in due course.

ACETIC ACID remains fairly steady on spot, with dealers offering Continental at unchanged rates; demand is limited at 30 per cent. technical, about £46; 30 per cent. puré. £47 10s.; 93 per cent. glacial, £60 in casks, and about £72 in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE is in limited supply with only a quiet demand; dealers' prices appear to be well maintained close up to £124 per ton, in drums.

ARSENIC.—The tone is much stronger, offers of Cornish powder now being few, while producers are well booked ahead. Quotations delivered London are at least £65, but chiefly nominal, while that figure has been quoted for shipment to America, f.o.b. Liverpool. Grecian producers recently sold some few lots for fairly prompt shipment to this side at £65 c.i.f., but are now holding back in anticipation of securing higher terms later off, due to the continued pressure of American inquiries.

BARIUM CHLORIDE in dealers' hands is slow of sale, but continues to be offered at about £14 15s. to £15 per ton for \$8 to 100 per cent. material.

98 to 100 per cent, material.

COPPER-SULPHATE:—Market conditions continue disappointing with a dragging export demand, which is doubtless due to keen Continental competition. The price of metallic copper has recovered considerably from the worst, but this copper has recovered considerably from the worst, but this does not seem to influence the situation in sulphate, orders being hardly placeable at over £25 per ton, less 5 per cent. f.o.b. for casks, which seems the nearest quotation, CREAM OF TARTAR is now steady and may shortly advance a little from its present level of 85s, per cwt. of B.P. in not less than one-ton lots.

FORMALDEHYDE is being freely offered from many sources or spot, and the supply seems too big for present demands; consequently prices are rather unsteady as quoted in the region of £62 per ton for 40 per cent. volume.

LEAD ACETATE is strong and likely to advance, with spot supplies running short and Continental prices dearers, brown, £41; white, £42 per ton.

LIME ACETATE is quoted by British makers at about £11 5s. per ton delivered.

per ton, delivered. LITHOPONE continues to find a fair business and prices as quoted by dealers offering Continental are more likely to advance than fall from their present levels of £22 10s. to £23 per ton for 50 per cent. Continental red seal.

OXLIC ACID continues slow, and the market is rather weak at the quoted price of 52d, per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Owing to the slowness of demand and some spot supplies being in weak hands, prices are rather unsteady; the average quotation is at about £31 per ton for 88 to 92 per cent. solid in drums, but sales have been made this week well below this figure. At the same time German makers' prices are dearer, and fresh importations must be at higher rates.

must be at higher rates.

Potassium bichromate is quoted by British makers at about 64d, per lb., delivered, with dealers quoting slightly under this figure.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is in about the same position as caustic, the spot position being affected by one or two importers cutting the market; average quotations: £25 10s. to £27 per ton, according to grade.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE from dealers is offering at about 23d. per lb., and large quantities might be contracted to arrive at slightly easier rates.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE of commercial quality in quantity is mentioned at 31d; but most quotations are close up

mentioned at 82d.; but most quotations are close up to 9d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE shows no improvement in demand, and dealers dffering British made at about 10d. per lb. do not seem to be selling much.

SALTCAKE is very steady and likely to remain at its present level up to the end of the year. Home trade, from works,

24 10s, per ton.
Soda ASR.—British makers continue to quote for home trade only at £7 10s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid to

destination.

Sona Caustic.—There is no change in dealers' prices, who are offering foreign, 70 to 72 per cent., £17 10s.; 76 to 77 per cent., £19 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, shipping port. British makers' prices to domestic consumers on contract are the same at: 70 to 72 per cent., £17 17s. 6d., and 76 to 77 per cent., £19 7s. 6d. per ton, drums free, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain. Their prices for expect to the prices of the same at:

paid to any station in Great Britain. Their prices for export vary as to destination.

SODIUM ACETATE is offered by dealers holding little spot lots at about £24 15s. per ton, with inquiry small.

SODIUM BICHROMATE.—The home trade price from British makers remains steady at 4½d. per lb., carriage paid.

SODIUM CARBONATE (washing crystals) from British makers for home trade only are steady at £5 5s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid to destination. Dealers are offering at competitive rates. petitive rates.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains dull, with the dealer's price

about 2d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE. - So far this material has not been affected by firmer conditions on the Continent. Spot supplies are slow in moving off. Pea crystals, £14 10s. per ton, in 1 cwt. kegs, and commercial quality about £10 per ton, in casks.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE seems to be in little request, with agents of British makers still asking about 5½d. per lb. for

ton lots

SODIUM SULPHIDE is steady in dcalers' hands, although the demand is slow: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £14; and

broken, £15 per ton, in drums.

the demand is slow: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £14; and broken, £15 per ton, in drums.

Coal tar products, etc.—This section remains dull, with business decidedly slow and limited in volume. Prices are in many instances being maintained with difficulty. Aniline on., 9d. to 10d. per lb.. naked at works; this item is a little firmer, with inquiry better. Aniline salt, 9½d. to 10d. per lb., naked at works; British material has been advanced to these rates. Acids.—Carbollo, crystals are now fairly steady as quoted at 1s. 1½d. per lb., fo.b., with business limited. Cresylic has been called for in better volume, and the price for 97 to 99 per cent. is steady at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. Benzol.—The following are British makers' prices: Crude, 65's. 8d. to 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; pure, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d., all per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. Teleot remains dull, with the price about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, fo.r. makers' works, in buyers' packages. Xylol is seldom in demand; quoted unchanged on a weak market at 2s. 3d. per gallon for pure. Creosote oil is so far maintained at about 9½d. per gallon, f.o.b., but the market is rather weak and dull. Naphtha (crude) is quoted at about 8½d., with little business doing. Solvent naphthas have moved to easier rates, as was expected, and are now mentioned at about: 90 to 160, 1s. 2d., and heavy, 90 to 190. 1s. 2d. per gallon. Naphthalens is still rathor dull and none too steady as quoted at £19 per ton; erude, £5 to £11; crystals, £23; powder, £17; balls, £24; candles and tablets. £28 per ton, packages free. Hexamethylens is firm, with dealers quoting at 3s. 9d, to 4s. per gallon, Pyridn is very firm and likely to advance from the presont price of 22s. per gallon. Pitch keeps steady on a fairly active market, with the f.o.b. East Coast quotation fully maintained in the region of 140s, per ton. Wood tar is

with the price from £4 15s. to £6 per ion, as to slow. quality.

DYESTUFFS.—Improved business has been reported in dyestuffs by British makers during the week, and slight reductions in prices have been made for the following intermediates:—Dinitrobenzene, 9d. per lb., naked, at works; dinitrochlorbenzol, £83 per ton delivered; nitrobenzene, 5\(^2\)d. per lb., naked, at works; z-toluidine, 4s. per lb., delivered; z-toluidine, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Fixed Oils, etc.

LINSEED oil (raw, naked) and turpentine are at higher rates. Palm and easter oils are holding firm. Other items in this market are rather weak as quoted, with business very slow and limited. ACID OILS.—This market has remained in its market are rather weak as quoted, with business very slow and limited. ACID OILS.—This market has remained in its recent quiet state and prices, although unchanged, are rather easier. Coconut palm kernel, 40s.; ground nut, 38s.; soya 36s.; all spot. Castor is very firm, and last week's higher prices are fully maintained. Pharmaceutical, 57s.; first pressings, 52s.; second pressings, 51s.; all spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut.—Quoted prices show no change on the week; market dull. Decdorised, spot, 50s.; Cochin, 50s., c.i.f.; Ceylon, 44s., c.i.f. Cotron has been flat and prices are again a shade easier. Decdorised, about 48s.; common edible, 45s. 9d.; soap-making, 43s.; crude, 39s.; all spot. Groundine.—The dull condition reported last week is still in evidence; prices are unchanged, but weak. Decdorised, 55s. 6d., spot; crude Oriental, 50s., c.i.f. Linseed (raw, naked).—Business has been spasmodic and quotations for all positions have moved almost daily, and at the close, after a short burst of activity, the market was again dull, with the later positions showing a good appreciation and spot and near positions a slight advance. On spot, 41s. 6d.: November, 40s. 3d.; January to April, 37s. 3d.; May to August, 34s. 9d. Hull: On spot, 41s.; November to December, 39s. 9d.; January to April, 36s. 9d.; May to August, 34s. 3d. Palm Kernel.—No further reduction has taken place, but the market is still dull. Decdorised, 46s.; crude, 40s.; all spot. Palm.—Conditions have improved; business has been better and prices of some grades slightly higher, closing firm, Larges 36s. 9d.; softs, 36s. 3d.; mediums, 36s. 6d.; hards, P*em.—Conditions have improvd; business has been better and prices of some grades slightly higher, closing firm, Lagos, 36s. 9d.; softs, 36s. 3d.; mediums, 36s. 6d.; hards, 35s., 6d.; bleached, 39s.; all spot. Rape is unchanged after a period of very quiet markets. Refined, 44s.; crude, 41s.; all spot. SOYA.—Owing to the utter lack of interest prices are nominal. Deodorised, 46s.; crude, 39s.; all spot. Turpentine (American).—This market has improved on the week, and as the total London stocks have fallen from 37,000 barrels to just over 25,400 barrels, it seems that good business has been transacted, although possibly some of the 12.000 barrels cleared were sold some time ago. Prices are 12,000 barrels cleared were sold some time ago. nuch steadier and show a good appreciation for all positions. On spot, 72s. 3d.; November to December, 72s. 9d.; January to April, 74s. 3d. Small lots of Russian are offering at a wide variation, viz., £35 to £50 per ton, c.i.f. Wood.—Hankow, in barrels, is quiet and quoted on spot at 92: 6d.

Sale of Cape Buchu

THE "Union Government Gazette" (September 21) contains the following notice:

Tenders are hereby invited for the buchu collected during last season from the Crown Forest Reserves as under Division of Clanwilliam.—About 30,000 lb. Barosma betulina (short broad leaf buchu), in bales containing about 300 lb. per bale. Division of Tulbagh.—About 2,400lb. Barosma cre-(short broad leaf buchu), in bales containing about 300 lb. per bale. Division of Tulbagh.—About 2,400lb. Barosma crenulata, in grain bags containing about 55 lb. per bag. Fair average samples may be inspected at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Capetown. These particulars are given for the information of tendercrs, but the Government does not take any responsibility for their accuracy or for the quality of the buchu. Tenders must state the price offered per lb. for the Barosma betulina as it lies in the Forest Department Seed Store, Scarlo Street, Capetown, and for the B. crenulata f.o.r. Wolseley Station, and must remain firm for one month after the date fixed for the closing of the tenders. Actual weight, less 10 lb. per bale or 3 lb. per bag, as the case may be, will be taken. Payment must be made in advance to the Conservator of Forests, Capetown, for all buchu purchased. Signed and sealed tenders, suf-erscribed "Tender for Buchu," must be addressed to the Chairman of the Union Tender Board, Union Buildings, Pretoria, and must be in his hands by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 31, 1923. The attention of prospective tenderers is directed to the requirements of the law as set forth in sections two and three of the Buchu Ordinance, No. 17. of 1913. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. (Signed) F. W. Knightly, Chairman of the Union Tender Board.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Draft Order in Council

SIR,—Your publication of a draft of the Order in Council under Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, seems to have upset some parties, but all the same is a great service to the drug trade. Whilst the matter is before your readers, it may be interesting to review some statements made during the passage of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, through Parliament. On June 18, 1868, Lord Redssdale, in the House of Lords, moved the introduction of a clause to secure "for the protection of the public" the use of a uniform pattern bottle for holding poison, to be called the "poisons-bottle." The proposal was objected to by the Marquis of Salisbury (Chairman of Committees), and he stated:—

he stated:—
Hitherto we have proceeded upon the principle of protecting persons from wrongs wilfully wrought by others, but we have never acted upon the principle of protecting sensible people from possible dangers merely because toolish people might have it in their power to injure tlemselves. . . This is a principle of legislation not unknown to foreign ecuntries where governments are very fond of protecting people against the consequences of their own acts, but it is totally opposed to the habits of this country, its direct tendency being to hinder the general tusiness of mankind. The principle is one that, if adopted in this country, would tend, I feel sure, to greater evils than those which is sought to prevent.

The best selling "poison," and the one that does the

The best selling "poison," and the one that does the greatest harm to the community, is alcohol in all of its varied forms. What would "the trade" do if a bureaucratic government department decided that all stimulating liquors sold as beverages must be marked "poison," and labelled with information (a) as to strength of alcohol employed, and (b) the quantity and its proportion to the whole of the draught applied? And yet it is clear that such legislation relating to the sale of a harmful drug by unskilled and irresponsible vendors would be ten times more justifiable than the grand-motherly legislation proposed in respect of the marking of poisons and their "proportion" where sales are made, in all cases, by skilled and responsible traders. It is true that many cases have come before the police courts of attempted suicide by persons who have been misguided by the erstwhile dreaded word "poison." These people have come into possession of medicine lawfully sold with a labelled warning "poison," and in their ignorance of its potency have taken of it, enough to hurt, but not to kill. Under the new legislation the person of suicidal tendencies will have sufficient information on the label of a bottle of Easton's Syrup tablets or pills to guard him against the foolishness of an underdose when obsessed with his unlawful tendency. But the trouble and cost involved in label making (apart from the traps it makes for the unwary chemist who cannot make all his pills of the same weight and size) does not seem commensurate with the only benefit it is likely to confer.—Yours truly,

-Home Office Rulings

SIR,—Home Office rulings are generally instructive, but unfortunately not always legal, as the country has learned to its cost. First we had the officials' ruling on percentages which their inner consciousness told them was wrong, so they inserted it in an amending Bill and made it legal and foolish. They next gave a decision that the exempted list of drugs under the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations only applied to these things per this exemption null and void. They overlook the fact that they have failed to make a regulation to authorise this interpretation and have also not yet realised that

their opinion does not make a law. They allowed chemists to sell to doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons without a wholesalers' licence, and when they found their opinion was wrong, they secured a change in the law to put them right. By doing so, without due and proper consideration of the matter, they have made the verding of poisons by wholesalers and manufacturers ridiculous. They now authorise a chemist to get "dangerous" drugs and, incidentally, Part I poisons from a neighbouring chemist by means of a signed order (see C. & D., November 3, p. 612), but they fail to indicate their authority for this decision. The Home Office officials can alter their regulations as they could have done for the doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons without an amending Act, but this commonsense method is much too simple for such august persons. The time-worn reading of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act could have been left untouched. It may be quite a simple matter to give an opinion, but the sooner Home Office officials consider themselves as also bound by their own regulations the better for us all, It remains to be recorded that when the Home Office began to dabble in poisons they committed blunder after blunder, and the crowning infamy was to convert errors of judgment into a criminal offence.

A LONDONER (5/11).

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Sir,—Now that the Government of Northern Ireland have decided to form a separate Society, might I suggest that the trade in the district set on foot a movement for making Sir William Whitla the first President, and inducing him, if possible, to accept the office? The parent Society was, as we all know, started under the auspices of a distinguished physician, Sir Dominick Corrigan, who was its first President. Sir William Whitla, besides being a distinguished physician, is a pharmaceutical chemist and a great authority on pharmacy, as witness his text-books and writings. I think no more appropriate appointment could be made as a fitting send-off for the new body.—Yours, etc.,

De Novo (6/11).

Qualifying Examination Results

SIR,—Glancing over a back number of the C. & D., and reading the "Examination Results," I was struck by what to me seemed a startling thing: seventy-eight candidates entered for the whole examination (Minor), and of those who presented themselves (a few were absent) none passed. That is, none of the "first-time" entrants were let through—curiously, too, none passed at Edinburgh either. It seems strange that in any standard Qualifying examination 100 per cent. of the candidates should fail. Surely colleges and instructors would not send students up so unprepared that not one pass could be obtained among over seventy of them, unless the standard now set is an impossible one. Do you know of any other examining body that has failed 100 per cent. of its candidates? My assistant who qualified earlier this year tells me that the feeling among entrants now—he was "referred" once in two subjects and three times in one—is that no one is "permitted" (the word was his and rather amused me at the time) to pass first time now. It didn't matter how "well read" a man might be, only a certain percentage of total passes is permitted; and since the examination has been divided, if the number of referred candidates was sufficient, the "first times" stood no chance. You only had to keep entering and paying until your turn came—it was mostly a matter of revenue for the Society. Certainly such results give cause for such remarks. Now I hear there is a suggestion to increase the scope of the syllabus to include anatomy and therapeutics—well, it will prevent—the "qualified" ranks from becoming overcrowded. Still, in these days of D.D.A., Shops Act, Insurance work and other cheerful legislation that the retail pharmacist has to wrestle with, it makes us older ones wonder how anyone can persuade themselves they would like to be a (retail) chemist. Anyway, the Society as well as the Government are doing their best to "discourage the optimists." It

will be raised to such an extent that it will not be worth while trying to qualify—poisonous substances are more trouble now than profit. The retailer will be a business man pure and simple—the qualified man an appendage to a departmental store, nominally in charge of the dispensing and poisons department. It may sound rather pessimistic, but it looks possible....
Yours truly,
H. R. W. FORSTER, Ph.C.

Mildenhall.

What is a Poison?

SIR,—You have given in last week's issue of the C. & D. (p. 618) a useful criticism of the new draft Regulations for the labelling of preparations containing poisons. If we are to be overburdened with new restrictions, let them at least be sensible and unequivocal. It is no use being told how to label poisons until we know what substances are considered poisonous. There is no legal definition of the word "poison" in this country. Wynter Blyth, in his well-known book on toxicology, states that "A substance may be called a poison if it is capable of being taken into any living organism and causes by its own inherent chemical nature, impairment or destruction of life." The vagueness of this definition speaks for itself. But, it may be argued, we as pharmacists have one trusted guide, the Schedule of Poisons, informing us which substances are poisons within the manning of the law. Let us then turn to the Schedule informing us which substances are poisons within the meaning of the law. Let us then turn to the Schedule. Here are some of the substances which, it states, are poisons: "All poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this Schedule" (Part I); again, "cyanide of potassium and all poisonous cyanides"; and "diethylbarbituric acid . . and all poisonous urethanes and ureides." Now, very little reflection will show that all these phrases are void of meaning. The Schedule is there to tell us what substances are considered poisons within the meaning of the Act and, when it states that within the meaning of the Act and, when it states that "poisonous urethanes" are poisons, it defines ignotum per ignotius and it is guilty of the sophism commonly described as "begging the question." However useful such a device may be in order to cover one's ignorance, it is strongly to be deprecated in an official document which may have to be interpreted in a court of law. How is one to know whether a given alkaloid, or urethane, or cyanide, is poisonous or not? In view of the definition of "poison," referred to above, it is evidently an impossible task. Not so very long ago I inquired of the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society what exactly is meant by that specious term "poisonous cyanide," and the answer was to the effect that it was beyond the power of the Council of the Society to express an opinion, and that the interpretation in individual cases rests finally with a court of law. It is certainly amusing to think of learned judges and honest jurymen trying to decide which of the innumerable shades of cyanides—insoluble cyanides, double cyanides, oxycyanides, ferrocyanides, sulphocyanides, and so forth which may have to be interpreted in a court of law. oxycyanides, ferrocyanides, sulphocyanides, and so forth-come within the scope of Part I of the Schedule of Poisons and which do not. What standard shall they be guided by? This is no mere hairsplitting. To my knowledge a certain lawsuit involving large interests has arisen solely owing to the vagueness of one of the statements complained of above. And now one sees the same undefined term "poisonous cyanide" appearing in the new draft. May one not respectfully suggest that the Privy Council and their advisers, before proceeding to harass the pharmacists with further elaborate regula-tions, should amend the existing legislation so that it may be interpreted in a straightforward manner? Yours faithfully,

V. COFMAN. 113 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

Price Cutting

SIR,-I should like to know the opinion of the trade with regard to the illegitimate price cutting of Proprietary Articles Trade Association lines that is being carried on by a certain class of trader in the country. To mention a few items, Palmolive at 5d., Pepsodent

1s. 2d. and 1s. 10d., Gibbs' Dentifrice 6d., Kruschen 1s. 6d., and many others. I have written to some of the proprietors and all I get for my trouble is that they have taken the matter up with the P.A.T.A., who are unable to trace the sources of supplies. The following suggestion has occurred to me, and I ask my fellow chemists to let me have their opinions of it. The P.A.T.A. to work in conjunction with other trade protection societies, and protected articles only to be supplied to members of these societies either retail or wholesele sections. Members of societies, either retail or wholesale sections. Members of the P.A.T.A. who continue to cut protected articles are put on the stop list, yet the traders in question seem to be able to get unlimited supplies. As a concrete ex-ample, a trader in this town sells Gibbs' tooth soap at 6d. ample, a trader in this town sells Gibbs tooth soap at the who openly shows a letter he has received from Messrs. Gibbs informing him that his supplies will be stopped, telling the customer he can still get plenty to sell at 61.—Yours truly,

Ilford.

W. ELLIS.

Oil of Stirlingia Latifolia

SIR,-At page 318 of the current issue of the "Bulletin" of the Imperial Institute, an account of the properties of the Western Australian essential oil of Stirlingia latifolia is given, and the writer states that "hitherto all supplies have been prepared synthetically, the only previous record of its occurrence in a natural oil being in the oil of gum labdanum." If the writer of this article will consult "The Chemistry of Essential Oils" (Vol. I, p. 172, and Vol. II, p. 244), he will find it stated that acetophenone "occurs in the oil of Stirlingia latitolia, which contains over 90 per cent. of the ketone. In Vol. I the characters of the oil are recorded, and are identical the characters of the oil are recorded, and are identical with those given in the "Bulletin." It is obvious that the "Bulletin" is recording details of oil from the same source as that from which I obtained my sample, and the writer has overlooked the sign ago. Ished by me two years ago. Yours, etc., ERNEST J. PARRY. writer has overlooked the fact that these details were pub-

London, S.E.1.

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes

A Quinine and Iron Mixture

SIR,-I should like to know what chemical change takes place in the following prescription :-

Quin. sulph. Ferri et am. cit. ... Ac. hydrobrom. dil. ... ad 3viij.

Aq. ad 3viij. A copious precipitate forms a few minutes after dispensing .- Yours faithfully, W. J. O. (16/10).

[The change which occurs in the mixture is the pre-cipitation of ferric hydroxide from the iron and ammonium citrate by the quinine sulphate and hydrobromic acid, iron and ammonium citrate being practically ferric hydroxide rendered soluble by ammonium citrate. The character and quantity of the precipitate vary according to the method of compounding the mixture. When the quinine sulphate is dissolved in the water with the hydrobromic acid and the iron and ammonium citrate stirred in, there is an immediate and copious yellowish precipitate; by dissolving the iron and ammonium citrate in the water and hydrobromic acid, then adding the quinine sulphate, there is a comparatively small precipitate. When the quinine sulphate is dissolved in half the water with the hydrobromic acid, the iron and ammonium citrate being dissolved in the remaining half of the water, and the former solution stirred slowly into the latter, the precipitate is very fine aud inconspicuous. This last is much the best way in which to prepare the mixture. It may be noted that there is no precipitation when the quinine sulphate is omitted from the mixture, but when the quinine sulphate is present and the acid omitted there is more precipitation than that attributable to the undissolved quinine sulphate.]

Legal Queries

IF. B. (27/10).—It has been held that a chemical diluted with milk sugar or starch ceases to be an "entire" drug and is liable to medicine-stamp duty.

W. S. M. I. (5/11).—As the "headache powder" is a compound article it is liable to medicine-stamp duty unless you convert it into a "known, admitted and approved" remedy.

J. W. C. (29/10) — The recommendation of a first-aid lotion "for cuts and wounds" constitutes a recommendation, and if the lotion is not an "entire" drug, the article is liable to medicine-stamp duty.

T. H. T. (30/10).—The use of the word "Pharmacy" as a name of a shop is not restricted, but if used by unqualified persons it may deceive the public into a belief that a qualified chemist is in charge.

F. W. (25/10).—The label you send is not liable to medicine-stamp duty on account of the words "a concentrated embrocation." There does not appear to be on the labels any recommendation for the prevention or cure of an ailment.

G. M. (10/10).—In our opinion the wording on the labels which you propose would be misleading to the public if used by an unqualified person. A person who has passed the Apothecaries' Assistants examination is, as the certificate states, only qualified to dispense for an apothecary.

P. P. (26/10).—We do not remember any legal decision regarding the use of the words "table vinegar" applied to a coloured mixture of acetic acid and water. Your label appears to differentiate the product from malt vinegar, and this would probably prevent the public being deceived.

B. P. (1/11).—Pulv. ipecac. co. (an exempted preparation) contains 1 per cent. of anhydrous morphine, so that if it is mixed with an equal part of some other medicament, the percentage being 0.5, it becomes a "dangerous" drug and can only be sold under the conditions laid down under the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act. You should point out the absurd position to the prescriber and get him to prescribe the medicaments in separate powders.

Wholesaler (25/10).—Supply of industrial poisons.—You are quite as much in order in supplying the poisons in question for industrial purposes as you have always been. What is the exact legal rendering of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in such a case no one knows. It is recommended that wholesalers should carry on as hitherto, as there appears to be no law actually dealing with the subject. It is, however, advisable to keep a record of such supplies in the form required for retailers in the Pharmacy Act. By requiring signatures from doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons you are carrying out the law.

Alpha (1/11) holds a combined house and shop under a seven years' lease which expires in March next. "Alpha" occupies the shop; but he has sublet the house. What course can the landlord adopt if he refuses to renew the lease? [The landlord can apply to the Court for possession of the premises upon any of the grounds specified in the Rent Restrictions Act, 1923. As "Alpha" does not reside on the premises, we think that the Court might give the landlord possession of the shop; but the subtenants would not be evicted unless, for example, the landlord required the house for his own occupation or for the occupation of a child of his. The rent can, of course, be increased to the extent permitted by the Acts.]

H. W. (29/10) complains that the local income-tax inspector has allowed him only a limited abatement in respect of a child and allowed nothing at all for a policy of life insurance in assessing him for income-tax. Upon being applied to, the inspector explained that this was to adjust for income-tax payable on a trade loan.

"H. W." asks if this is correct. [The inspector appears to be right. In the case of money borrowed at interest for trade purposes in this way, the tax (at the higher rate) ought to be deducted from the interest on each occasion on which the interest is paid over to the lender. But the tax so retained is due to the revenue, and ought to be paid over by the borrower. As "H. W." has retained the tax on paying the interest, it does not belong to him, and has to be taken account of in calculating what is finally due from him.]

J. S. T. (5/11) has taken a lease of premises at a rent of £100 a year. The landlord's solicitor has charged £8 10s. including £1 stamp duty, for preparing the lease is "J. S. T." liable to pay this charge? "J. S. T.' declined to have a stamped copy of the lease. Is he entitled to have an unotamped copy without extra payment? ["J. S. T." is liable to pay the landlord's solicitor's charges, which are quite correct. "J. S. T." should have had a counterpart of the lease prepared, for which the only additional charge would have been 5s, for stamp duty. The lease would then have been handed to "J. S. T." and the landlord would have retained the counterpart. In the circumstances, the landlord was justified in retaining the stamped lease; but we think that his solicitor should furnish "J. S. T." with an unstamped copy without further charge.]

B. C. M. (27/10) refers to the reply given to "Judex" in the C. & D. of October 27, and asks advice on his own case. He held the post of manager to a firm from April 6, 1922, to March 17, 1923, at a salary of £5 10s. a week, and has been assessed for income-tax on a yearly income on this basis. Having bought a business, he took it over on March 19 last, and now he has a new assessment for £300 a year made on him in respect of the business for the year 1922-23. The local income-tax authorities tell him that he is liable for this income-tax, as he has taken over the liabilities of the firm. He asks what is his position. ["B. C. M." is liable to pay tax on the actual salary received by him up to March 17, 1923. He is not hiable for tax on the part which would have been payable to him had he remained manager up to April 5. If this tax has been paid it can be reclaimed. As regards the assessment on the business, this is not payable by "B. C. M." except in respect of the portion of the year (March 19 to April 5) during which he drew the profits of the business. In such a case as this it is the duty of the local inspector of taxes to certify the facts of the change in the business to the local Commissioners, who then adjust the tax assessment, so that the former owner and the purchaser of the business pays each his proper proportion. "B. C. M." should write at once to the inspector to see that this has been done.]

W. L. G. (20/10).—Wholesale dealing in poisons.—
The reading given in the C. & D. in 1919 was the one generally accepted at the time. There has been no change in the law; all that has happened in a new reading of the old law brought to light by the enabling clause in the recent Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, which gives power to a chemist in retail business to supply doctors, dentists, etc., with poisons for their use, and prescribing the conditions under which the sale shall take place. The Home Office state that this applies also to wholesale dealings. It places the wholesaler in an anomalous position so far as supplying institutions, schools, industrialists, etc., with poisons. In the case of doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, by a chemist in the retail, the method of supply is also defined, and presumably was meant (according to the Home Office) also to affect wholesalers supplying poisons to the same people. The trouble is that no special provision is made for supplying anyone not specified in the various Acts of Parliament. The plan recommended by us from the beginning is that wholesalers shall keep a poisons book in the same way that a retail dealer does, and shall require a signed order from every user of the poisons, the retail dealer lawfully keeping open shop being exempted from this provision. This method, though technically not required by law, is an honest attempt to comply with an anomaly in these Acts of Parliament caused by bad draughts-manship.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Jeyes' Fluid

D.B.O.A. (26/10) writes: I thought you would have had a correction of your statement in the C. & D., October 20, p. 565, regarding Jcyes' Fluid. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. make and pack two "qualities" of fluid. "The No. 1 quality can only be sold by qualified chemists" (the wording is theirs). The style of packing and general appearance are almost identical, a very small "Parson" appearing on the No. 1 ' appearing on the No. 1.

Something for Nothing

On looking through the advertisements in the current issue of your journal, I notice a firm are offering to the public a handsome perfumed sachet with every box of six tablets of soap. Now, when is this humbug going to cease? I maintain that a 2s. box of soap is either worth 2s. or it is not. If it is worth the price advertised then why not charge that price and have done with it?—

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

G. J. (23/10).—CLEANING COPPER.—Equal parts of rotten stone and soft soap made into a paste with water, or the following, are the usual preparations for cleaning copper:

... 1 oz. ... 6 oz. Oxalic acid Rotten stone Sweet oil 1 oz.

Make into a paste.

W. T. C. (25/10).—" SILVERING" BRASS.—The marketplace method of imparting a silver-like coating to brass or copper consists in rubbing it with chalk that has been saturated with mercury nitrate. A little mercury is "killed" with nitric acid, in an open vessel and in a fume capboard, then mixed into a paste with prepared chalk.

L. H. S. (24/10).—The charge for the fourteen blisters, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., each, should be 3s. 6d.

W. C. (22/10).—(1) CHILDRENS' TEETHING POWDER.—The following is the formula for which you ask:—

Calomel 1 part Sugar of milk 5 part ... 5 parts

Dose: 2 to 6 grains.

(2) The label for head and nerve powder is not liable to medicine stamp duty.

- $E.\ R.\ M.\ (25/10).$ --Income-tax accounts.—See $C.\ d.\ D.$, II, 1922, 663, and $C.\ d.\ D.$, 1, 1923, 12.

D. & S. (25/10).—FACTORY EYE-DROPS.—The following are the eye-drop formulas used in factory first-aid cupboards :-

Solution No. 1

Cocaine 0.5 per cent.
Perchloride of mercury ... 1 in 3,000
In castor oil.

Instruction to chemists for making eye-drops: -Weigh 95 grams of castor-oil into a flask capable of holding twice the quantity. Add 0.5 gram of powdered cocaine. Warm on a water-bath till dissolved. While the solution warm on a water-bath till dissolved. While the solution is still warm (but not hot) add one cubic centimetre of a solution containing 3.3 grams of mercuric chloride in 100 cubic centimetres of absolute alcohol. Mix the solutions by rotating the flask. About half an ounce, or 15 c.c., of this solution should be supplied in a bottle from the cork of which a camel hair brush is product in the fluid. pendent in the fluid

Solution No. 2

Sodium bicarbonale 15 gr. ... 1 oz. Water ...

D. S. B. (13/10).—PRESERVING MEAT.—The preservative solution is injected into the thick parts of the joint by means of a special syringe fitted with a coarse needle.

Doc. (26/10).—Preserving dog mixture.—The mixture can be preserved with chloroform (1 in 400), but as dogs often object to the flavour of chloroform you can use instead sodium benzoate (2 per cent.).

- P. T. (29/10).—Assistants' salaries.—Young unqualified assistants with only their experience and ability to recommend them are generally required to demonstrate their worth. On this account employers usually prefer to their worth. On this account employers usually preter to start an assistant at a comparatively low salary, which is raised so soon as ability is proved. In regard to your second question, we do not know what distinction you mean us to imply between "preliminary" examination and "College of Preceptors." The average wage for young unqualified assistant varies from 30s. to 40s., according to ability and experience.
- J. C. (27/10).—FIXING SELLING PRICES.—It would probably be unwise to raise the price of the corn plaster above 1s. If you fix this as the selling price the allowance of profit is too high to provide for an extension of advertising. Whether you can go beyond 1s. it is not possible for us to say, the governing factor being "What is it worth to the Public?"
- H. H. (24/10).—The cause of the fermentation in the mixture of bone marrow, liquid extract of malt and Parrish's syrup is the presence of acid and fermentable sugars. The methods adopted to prevent it have usually been the addition of glycerin and chloroform. To both some objection can be raised. We suggest that you try a combination of both and so minimise the objections. Chloroform not stronger than 1 in 600 and glycerin not more than 10 per cent. are suitable proportions to employ.

Rhei (31/10).—The average rate of pay of a chemist's manager at the present time varies from £5 to £6, to which is often added a commission.

- R. S. B. (31/10).—Browning gun-barrels.—For this purpose a paste of antimony chloride and olive oil, with a little nitric acid, known as "bronzing salt," is employed. The "salt" is spread on the heated metal and left on until the required colour is obtained. Other processes involve the use of copper sulphate solution (I in 20) acidulated with nitric acid (about 1 in 20). In this case the barrel is cleaned with quicklime and water and the barriag lightly applied and allowed to receive the control of the received to receive the receive the r the bronzing liquid applied and allowed to remain on for twenty-four hours.
- J. & H. A. A. (6/11).—REPAIRING EBONITE.—Patches of cellulcid are stuck on to the leaky places of ebonite accumulators by means of glacial acetic acid. This is probably what your customer has in view when he inquires for a cement.
- E. H. H. (31/10).—(1) SKIN CREAM.—There is a good selection of recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" which do not necessitate the use of crembos or cremogen. -(2) Rubber patching solutions.—This is made on the same lines as bootmakers' patching solution. (See "Pharmaceutical Formulas.")

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1873

Camphorein

During the cholera epidemic in Vienna the doctors of the various cholera hospitals used with great success a new remedy called "Camphorein". It is prepared simply by the induction of chlorine gas into pure turpentine oil until saturated; it gives a thick, heavy, oily fluid of brown colour, with a strong smell of chlorine. It must be freed from muriatic acid, which may be done by washing with water. The remedy is applied by placing a portion into a flat vessel and holding it to the patient to inhale. This indicates that oil of turpentine is the best absorbent of chlorine gas, and therefore can be employed with advantage in operations and other cases where chlorine is evaporated in large quantities. quantities.

Note this Special 'Sapinol' Bonus Offer

O help you introduce "SAPINOL" Rose Cream to your customers, we are distributing FREE with all orders for 2 dozen Jars 1 dozen Handbag Tins of "SAPINOL," which you can retail at 3d. each.

Study this Offer and send your order right away

8/- per dozen Pots, Retail 1/-24/- per Gross Handbag Tins

SPECIAL OFFER from date to Dec. 31st.

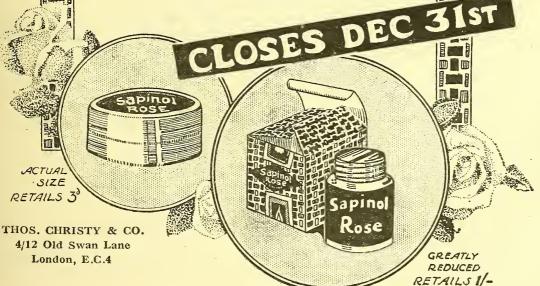
2 doz. Pots, 8/-: 16/- .. £1 4 0

1 ,, Handbag Tins Bonus .. 0 3 0

Cost 16/- Sell £1 7 0

Profit of 11/-, or 40.74% upon selling price.

"SAPINOL" is a Day Cream of intriguing fragrance and forms an exquisite toilet preparation.



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UREA &c. &c.

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MANCHESTER: CENTRAL, 1882 (2 lines).
CENTRAL, 452.

TELEGRAMS

"PAGANINI LONDON."
"PAGANINI MANCHESTER,"
"PAGANINI GLASGOW,"

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA

"PEA" CRYSTALS AND COMMERCIAL QUALITIES GRANULATED AND DESICCATED.

> EPSOM SALTS

PURIFIED B.P. MEDIUM AND COMMERCIAL QUALITIES GROUND, DESICCATED, AND COLOURSD.

SODA SULPHITE OF

> PURIFIED AND COMMERCIAL QUALITIES GRANULATED AND DESICCATED.

SALTS GLAUBER

SPECIAL AND PURIFIED QUALITIES B.P. COMMERCIAL AND DESICCATED.

ALUM (GROUND) CARBONATE OF SODA CRYSTALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC)

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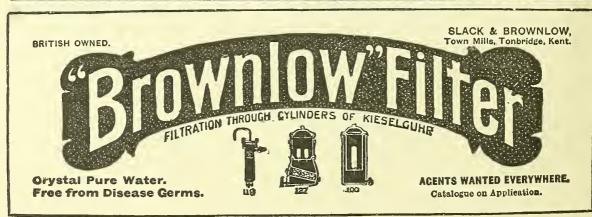
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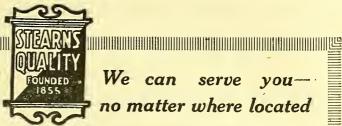
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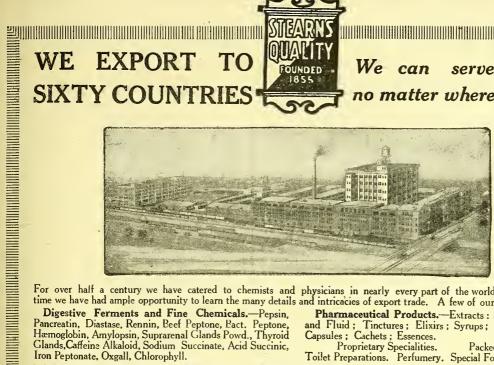
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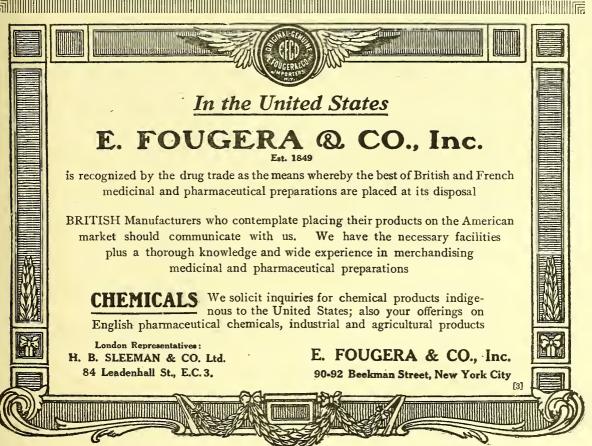
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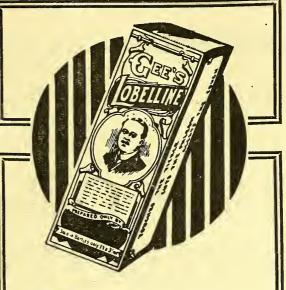
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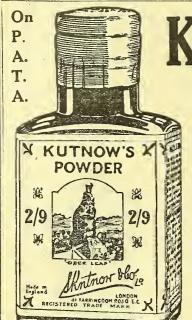
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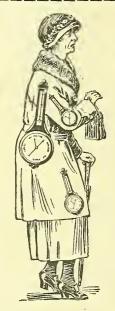
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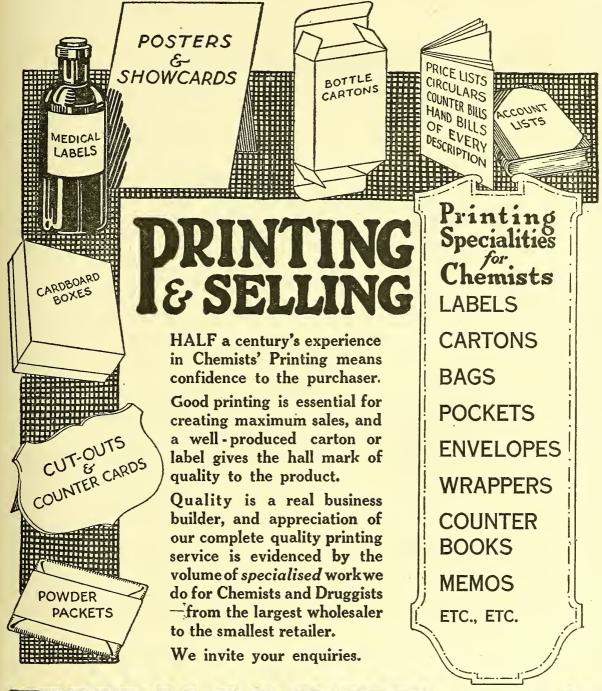
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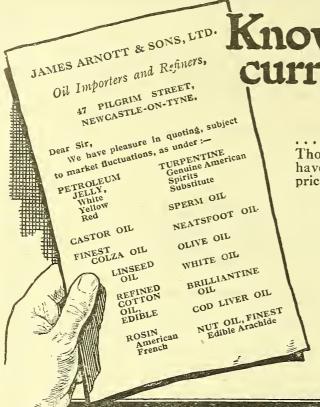
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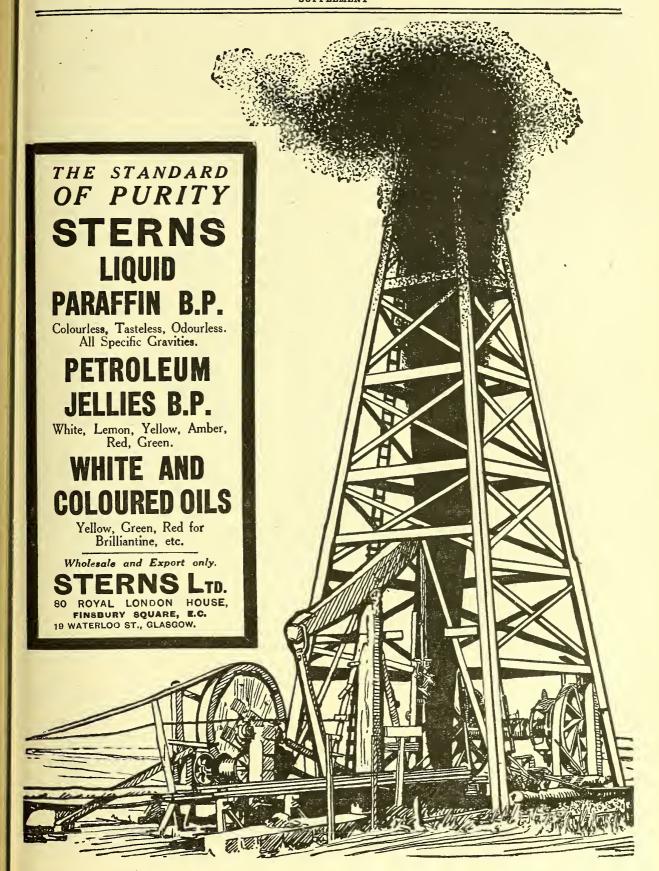
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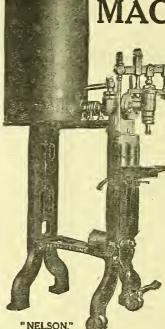
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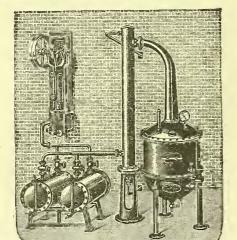
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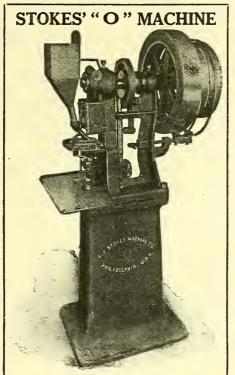
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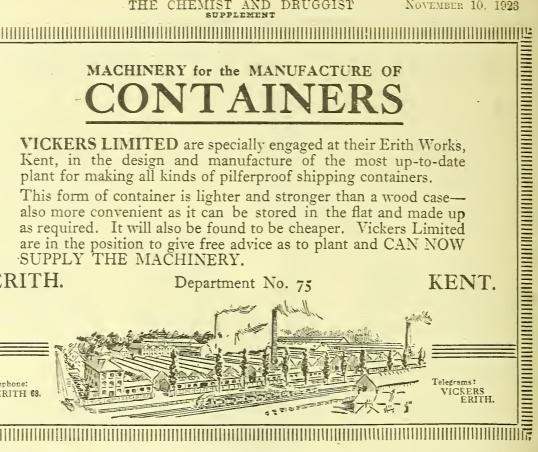
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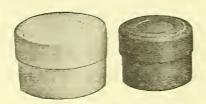
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Monthly Account.

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For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6; on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

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Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-

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42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C.4

NOVEMBER 10, 1923

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BRITISH COLUMBIAN IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Vancouver, B.C., has all the year round direct water communication with British and European ports, and is the natural gateway into Western Canada, whence the Canadian Facific Railway and the Canadian National Railway distribute economically as far as Winnipeg, where freight rate equalises with that from the St. Lawrence and Lake ports, which are closed many months of the year.

A responsible firm in this city of Vancouver, already representing a world-wide known line of disinfectants, and amalgamated with an offshoot of an old English firm of Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, is desirous of handling Agencies over this territory, including, as it does, Vancouver Island, Greater Vancouver, British Columbia Mainland, Alberta, Saskatchewan and part of Manitoba; and gives opportunities for re-export to the adjacent States and Pacific ports and to Japan, China, the Straits Settlements and Australia.

The suggested lines which this firm is desirous of distributing:--

GALENICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREP. CHEMICALS, DRUGS, OILS.

SFICES,
GLUES & GELATINES,
BOTTLES,
SPONGES,
CREPE BANDAGES.

Bankers: The Bank of Montreal, London and Vaneouver.
The Natural Products of British Columbia, notably,
Cascara Bark and Extract, could be reciprocally exported,
and inquiries are solicited for next year's crop of Cascara
Bark.

Communication to 34/83, Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—An established Bombay Firm, having connections with all the best Wholesale Houses throughout India, wishes to secure Sole Agencies of reliable European firms manufacturing Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes, Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Fruital Essences, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Packed Goods, Novelties, etc.; bank and commercial references given. Send full particulars, "X.," 33/75, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES require first-class Houses; advertiser has good connections. 246/16, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMERY and Toilet Ware, highest class.—Agent wanted; man with connection for these fine lines; every assistance given. Complete replies, including references, to Box 432, c/o Dixons, 195 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

KENT, within 50 miles of London.—Ready-money Retail Prescribing Business, returning £25 to £30 weekly (last year over £1,200); very profitable; manogany fittings heavily stocked; excellent house; price. £650; low rent, long lease; cash buyers only. Apply, Berdoe & Fish, Valuers, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

LEEDS.—Old-established Drug Store, busy main road, industrial quarter; average turnover about £1,000; opening for qualified man; 5-roomed house; rent. rates, gas, about 25s. weekly; vendor seriously ill; price £475, or near offer. Marsden, Chemists' Valuer, 44 Sholebroko View, Leeds.

MARGATE.—Splendid opening for live Chemist.—For Sale, Photographic Dealer's Business, fitted with up-to-date dark-rooms and latest plant for handling D. and P.; large turnover; Kodak Agency; large modern double-fronted shop; half shop would make capital Drug Stores; very spacious showroom, suit fancy goods, on first floor; finest position on S.E. Coast; price \$2,500, including valuable stock, plant, fixtures, and agencles; freehold can be purchased if desired. Sims, 34 Marine Terrace, Margate. Immediate possession.

NEAR MANCHESTER.—Most compact, easiest worked Chemist's in town; lowest overhead expenses possible; rates paid to April; working-class trade; excellent profits; Prescribing, N.H.I., Photo, etc.; lease to suit purchaser; vacant possession; sound reasons for disposal; best offer to £500 buys; no dead stock. 256/24, Office of this Paper.

NELSON, LANCASHIRE.—Cash Drug Stores; splendid opening for qualified Chemist; no opposition; large stock, fitted in mahogany; main road; electric light; living accommodation; owner going abroad; no agents. J. Orton, 77 Leeds Road. Price, £1,150.

CARBOROUGH.—Unique opportunity to secure an old-established Chemist's Business in this up-to-date, progressive borough; death vacancy; shop on main thoroughfare to the north side, which part is rapidly developing in popularity both visitors and residents. Full particulars, Cross, 12 Filey Road, Scarborough.

SOUTH COAST.—Family and Dispensing Business in busy shopping centre on main road. Double-fronted shop; house could be utilised either for diving purposes or for extension of business in fancy goods, optics, and photography. An excellent opportunity for company chemists. Vendor's own property; freehold. Only offers exceeding £2,000 will be considered for property. No agents; principals only. "South Coast," 34/85, Office of this Paper.

A N opportunity occurs for a young man to acquire an oldestablished Chemist's Business in large village, five miles from nearest opposition; one with good experience in Agricultural wants and Tooth Extraction and Prescribing would dowell; ideal country; good house, large garden, and walled-in garden; rent £20. 252/30, Office of this Paper.

DEATH Vacancy.—Yorkshire, popular seaside resort; returns last year were over £1,200 under deceased, who was advanced in years; under good management the returns can be doubled. Price, including good house and shop, and business as it stands, £2,000; a large amount could be had on mortgage. "Yorks," 32/33, Office of this Paper.

NEWLY-OPENED Pharmacy, well stocked, beautifully equipped, and well situated; trams passing the door; district rapidly growing; great opportunity for man with capital; vendor going abroad; state capital available and give bank references. 245/20, Office of this Paper.

SMALL Manufacturing Business for Sale; excellent connection; low rent; price £1,000, for quick sale. "Mac," 256/10, Office of this Paper.

"TEDDYLAX," the well-known Proprietary Laxative (Chocolate Animals), is being disposed of as a going concern owing to private reasons. "Teddylax" has had a considerable run of success, notwithstanding that only a moderate advertising appropriation has been expended. Chart of sales and full particulars of process of manufacture, etc., can be obtained from "Teddylax," Brown's Advertising Office, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

THE Proprietors of Patent No. 22,747 of 1913, for the "Improvements in the Manufacture of Manure from Minerals," are desirous of disposing of the Patent Rights or of negotiating for the grant of Licences to work thereunder. All inquiries should be addressed to Johnsons & Willeox, 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

£350 ALL AT.—London.—Smart little Lock-up Pharmacy, conveniently fitted, situate in dense working-class district; doing £18 weekly under unqualified management. Not long established, and turnover steadily increasing; qualified man would do exceptionally well; rent very low; illness causes sale, hence low price (value only of stock and fixtures). Apply, P.C.B. 10/13, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

A DVERTISER wishes communications from progressive qualified male Chemists with commercial experience; capital useful, but not essential; object to acquire a good Business in London or the South Coast and join in Partnership with or act as Manager to qualified lady; purchase of controlling interest in established business would be considered. 250/17, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST requires a Partner, to develop and enlarge existing business. Full particulars, in confidence, 254/14, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

CARDIFF.—Capable qualified Assistant for Branch Management; must be experienced in modern salesmanship and up-to-date methods of business; good prospects offered to energetic man. Please give full particulars and references to Clarke's, Chemist, 25 High Street, Newport.

CLIFTON.—Assistant wanted, unqualified, for good-class family business; to live in; easy hours. State full particulars of experience, age, and salary required, enclose photo, which will be returned. Burnett, 31 Collingwood Road, Redland, Bristol.

MOLKESTONE.—Assistant as Senior wanted at once; qualified preferred, but good Dispensing and Counter experience essential. Please give full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary required (outdoor), and enclose photo if convenient. Hall & King, Chemists, Folkestone.

HANTS.—Manager, with view to Partnership or succession, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, experience, salary required, capital at command, and references, 254/240, Office of this Paper.

ONDON.—Smart, energetic Assistant, lady or gentleman, for middle-class brisk cash trade; must be good Counter Hand, with knowledge of Window-dressing; London experience essential. Apply Marshall & Co., Cash Chemists, 78 High Street, Kingsland, E.8.

I ONDON, E.—Required, young, unqualified Assistant, male or female, or good Improver, with few years' experience, for Counter work and Dispensing. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, salary, etc., to 255/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.C.4.—Competent Assistant; unqualified; good Salesman, with knowledge of Photography. Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

DONDON, N.W.-T. H. Bateman & Co., Ltd., have a vacancy for an Assistant (outdoors); good Dispensing experience essential. Reply by letter in first instance, giving full particulars. T. H. Bateman & Co., Ltd., 223 Finchley Road, N.W.5.

ONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Assistant with all-round experience; must be a good salesman and window dresser, and accustomed to modern store methods. State age, height, experience, and salary required in first letter; to Lion Drug Stores, Ltd., 75 West Street, Brighton.

MANCHESTER, working class district.—Assistant; one only kept; must be capable, willing worker, and good Dispenser. State age, height, refs., and experiences, and salary required, to 256/20, Office of this Paper.

NORTHAMPTON.—Assistant, male, single, not over 50 years of age, required for Dispensing Counter. State age, height, full experience, when disengaged, and salary required, also qualification, if any, and enclose photograph. Apply, P. Jeyes & Co., Ltd., Chemists.

COUTH AMPTON.—A qualified and unqualified Assistant required for branch; permanency for good men; please give fullest particulars in first letter. Fisk, 186 Above Bar, Southampton.

OUTH OF ENGLAND.—Experienced Assistant, single, to take charge occasionally; quiet business; abstainer preferred. Please give usual particulars and salary required; unanswered in a few days regretfully declined. 256/25, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT wanted, S.W. London; good Salesman, Window-A. dresser and good Dispenser N.H.I. Write, stating age, when at liberty, and names of last three employers. 256/17, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, required, used to good-class family business; Dispenser and Window-dresser; smart Counterman; age not over 30. Apply, stating full particulars, to 34/89, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, not necessarily qualified, but with good trade experiences and recommendations. Apply, Lankester and Crook, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.

COMPETENT Junior, honest and obliging. All unanswered three days, respectfully declined. Venables, Chemist, 211 king Street, Hammersmith.

IVENINGS, 6 to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 to 9 p.m.; Junior Assistant wanted for N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter; London, S.W. Apply, with particulars of experience and state salary required, 256/5, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, lady or gentleman; outdoor; must have had good Counter experience; quick, energetic. Apply with full particulars, photo, age, salary required, to A. E. Churchyard, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Harleston, Norfolk.

LADY Counter Assistant wanted, capable, and good Windowdresser. Apply Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2.

ADY Dispenser; qualified; experienced; high-class non-panel practice; outdoor; permanency. Apply, stating experience, salary required, etc., Drs. Hood & Upton, Castlegate House, York.

MALE Assistant as Junior immediately; must be energetic, trustworthy, and had good experience in first-class Dispensing business. State age, salary required, and enclose photo. D. R. Harris, 50 King Street, St. James', S.W.1.

MANAGER, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be obliging and tactful Salesman. State age, height, experieuce, salary required, married or single, and references of two last engagements, and how long held. 254/24, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, required, not over 35, with experience in good-class business; must be an obliging and tactful Salesman; excellent prospects for a man of ability. Apply, stating full particulars, to 54/88, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (South London).—Wanted, a young lady or gentiemust be good Stock keeper. Fullest details, in first letter, to 255/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum required to take entire charge for a few weeks, commencing November 19, 1923. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to Cannock & District Co-operative Society, Ltd., Church Street, Cannock, Stafford.

QUALIFIED Assistant, S.E. London; Retail, N.H.I., Photography. Apply, stating all particulars and salary required, to 255/36, Office of this Paper.

C MART Manager wanted at ouce, with rooms on premises; Q qualified; quick, good Salesman and Window-dresser; personal interview. Evans, 97 Uxbridge Road, W.12. Close to Shepherd's Bush Metro. Station.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; good, reliable man, honest and capable and well up in Photography; undeniable references. Hadfield, Matlock.

WANTED, a smart, young, qualified Chemist, male or female, to manage a small Branch Chemist Shop. Applicants to state age, salary required, experience, and qualifications. Letters to be sent to the Heckmondwike & District Co-operative Society, Ltd., Oak Street, Heckmondwike, on or before Thursday, November 15, 1925, endorsed "Chemist."

WANTED, qualified Assistant, lady or male, for Light Retail and Dispensing; Midlands; salary £3 per week. Apply, stating age, height, experience, with references, to "Opus," 252/26, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified male Assistant, from 22 to 25 years oid. Apply, stating salary and full particulars, to Glaisyer & Kemp, North Street, Brighton.

WANTED, lady Dispenser for General Medical Practice in North London; must know routine of Medical Practice. Apply 34/87, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 46 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ANCASHIRE.—Chemists' Sundries House requires experienced Traveller, part or whole time, on liberal commission basis; must have live connection; every encouragement to really capable man; side lines not objected to provided goods do not clash. 252/37, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—Traveller wanted, previous Retail experience essential. Full information, which will be held as strictly confidential, requested. 34/82, Office of this Paper.

A N opening presents itself for a young lady or gentleman to assist sale of important proprietaries. Salary and commission; one able to give small cash security preferred. Replies in confidence to "M." (P.C.B. 10/19), Office of this Paper.

LONDON Perfumery House, handling Proprietary Brands of established Quick-Selling Lines, has vacancies for Repretatives for the following territories:—(a) Lancashire, shire, and North Wales; (b) Notbinghamshire, Loicestershire, opshire, Derbyshire, and Lincolnshire; (c) Scotland; (d) tern Counties; (e) Ireland. Liberal commission paid on all ers from the territory, and exclusive agency granted. Only 1 with sound connections and regular journeys entertained, its full particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence, 54/84, Office of this Paper.

HEMICALS.—Leading London Firm requires, immediately, for their Pharmaceutical and Chemical Department, Salesn or Departmental Manager; must be well connected and erienced in home and export trade. 34/90, Office of this per.

LERK wanted for the Wholesale department of a multiple store; able to type; must have had previous experience and sood general knowledge of the business. Apply, giving full ticulars and salary expected, to 255/7, Office of this Paper.

EADING Manufacturer of Druggists' Sundries is desirous of joining Syndicate to send Representatives to Far East, its and Canada. Write, with full particulars, to 33/73, Office this Paper.

AN required to take charge of a small Wholesale Store; must have had previous experience in a wet or dry counter, I able to supervise. Apply, giving full particulars and salary uired, to 255/70, Office of this Paper.

ANAGER wanted by London firm of Manufacturing Perfumers, Home and Export; must produce highest referes as to integrity and business capacity, and be able take fire charge; full details required of past and present position; blies will be treated confidentially. 255/18, Office of this

OPPORTUNITY

OPPORTUNITY
FOR LIVE YOUNG MEN.
WE need a few young men with a knowledge of Pharmacy to tackle a difficult job. They will represent a world-famous organisation marketing a Proprietary Food. They will be required to work anywhere in the United Kingdom. These vacancies call for grit, initiative, and entlusiasm. The prospects are unlimited. If you feel you can make good, give full particulars, in strict confidence, in your first letter, age, education, experience, salary required, and when you will be at liberty. 33/76, Office of this Paper.

DEPRESENTATIVE, on commission, for Northumberland and Durham for Packed Goods and Sundries. 34/80, Office of

DEPRESENTATIVE required to handle special Christmas line in Perfumery; commission only. Reply 33/74, Office of is Paper.

DEPRESENTATIVE required at once by an old-established Wholesale Drug House who already have a large connecting among Doctors and Hospitals in the Eastern Counties; must able to influence additional business with Doctors and lemists on the same ground. State age, experience, and terms quired. Apply P.C.B. 10/18, Office of this Paper.

EPRESENTATIVE required for the North of England; pre-tylous experience and with a connection preferable. Apply, graph full particulars, in confidence, to 34/86, Office of this

DEPRESENTATIVES, Town and Country, required immedi-tately to carry high-class Toilet Preparations, competitive d proprietary, for Wholesale and Retail Chemists; Part-time commence; liberal commission. Apply P.C.B. 10/22, Office this Paper.

EQUIRED, at once, Laboratory Assistant for making private Recipes and Concentrating Mixture, etc., and make mself generally useful. Apply by letter, giving full particurs and salary required, to P.C.B., 10/16, Office of this Paper.

10 smart men only.—Fine commission to Representatives with live connection and carrying non-clashing lines for sale of impressed Tablets and quick-selling Packed Lines for terries: (1) Scotland East, (2) Scotland West, (3) Northumbernd, Durham, Cumberland, (4) Yorkshire and Lancashire, (5) eland. Apply 34/78, Office of this Paper.

RAYELLER, having connection with Hospitals, etc., in Midlands, wanted by a well-known Surgical Instrument house sell their goods as an additional line; small salary, good comission. Address Holborn Co., 26 Thavies Inn, London, E.C.1.

WANTED, by London Wholesale Druggists, a good practical man with Major qualification to assist in control of Laboratory; must be under 40, energetic, and capable of managing a staff; must also have had previous Wholesale experience. Apply, by letter only, "Lab," c/o W. Charity & Sons, 37 Union Street, Borough, S.E.1.

WANTED, Travellers, with some knowledge of Window Display, to handle all sales of Samways Artistic Display Stands in certain areas; liberal commission; samples and photographs supplied. Write fully to Samways Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Gillingham, Dorset.

WANTED, Representative, London area, on commission and part expenses, to canvass orders for original and artistic designs for Posters, Show Cards, etc., amongst Confectioners, Mineral Water Manufacturers, Perfumers and Drug Trade. Apply by letter in first instance to Miss E. M. Nash, 41 Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.

YOUNG Laboratory Hand required, preferably experienced in manufacture of Ointments and Toilet Creams; North-West district. 34/79, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

CONTINENTAL Traveller wanted by London Wholesale Druggists; must speak French; Pharmaceutical qualifications preferred; lack of previous experience of similar work will not disqualify candidate suitable in other respects; position affords good opportunity for young energetic man possessing sound business ability. When applying state age, nationality, previous experience, salary required, etc., etc. 33/72, Office of this Paper.

Returning Photos, &c.

Advertisers in this section who receive portraits and copie of testimonials from applicants, with a stamped addressed envelope for reply, are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A. QUALIFIED, 26, desires position as Manager abstainer; first-class experience Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing; excellent refs.; London or Provinces. J. S. Willcocks, 60 Gladstone Avenue, Manor Park E.12.

A.A. A. QUALIFIED male desires position as Manager round experience in Dispensing, Photography, and Window dressing; first-class references; disengaged shortly; can invest small sum if necessary. Rowlett, 56 Hamilton Street, Leicester.

A.A. QUALIFIED lady, 24, 5 years' experience, Retail and Dispensing, desires post high-class Pharmacy; good references. 254/16, Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN, 29, single, requires progressive post as Manager or Senior Assistant; qualified high-class Dispensing, Counter, Photography; City Limited Company preferred; moderate salary; interview desired. Reid, 2 Windmill Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

A LADY Dispenser desires re-engagement; age 23; first-class Counter Hand and Saleswoman; thorough knowledge of Photography; over 4 years' West-End experience. "Delta," Burton House, Burton Street, W.C.

A MAN of all-round experience desires post of trust; Manager, Managing Assistant, Stocktaker, etc.; good appearance and address; excellent reference; 48; married. 256/7, Office of this Paper.

A SMART Manager, Managing Assistant, qualified, requires position of trust; London or suburban preferred; wide experience, Managerial, high-class Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; energetic and reliable; highest references; married; salary secondary consideration. "Pharmacist," 17 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough.

A DVERTISER, Doctor's Dispenser; 44; eligible; N.H.I.; assist A Counter, Stock; capable, trustworthy; moderate salary. "Prescribist," 65 Cloudesley Road, N.1.

A NY capacity; qualified; single; 50; all round experience. Barkor, 23 Wellclose Mount, Blackman Lane, Leeds.

A PPRENTICE (21), tall, referred in one subject, Part I, can Dispense, and with knowledge of Photography, requires two years' apprenticeship in an up-to-date Pharmacy. Mattar, Chelsea Polytechnic.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 24; single; honest; abstainer; passed Part I Minor; excellent references; good experience high-class Dispensing, Retail and Photography. D. Pritchard, Berry Road, Newquay, Cornwall.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 23, seeks situation; London district preferred; reliable Dispenser; knowledge Photography; excellent general experience. "Cretac," 58 Essex Road, Willesden, N.W.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 25; height 6 ft.; gentlemanly appearance; excellent references; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; well recommended; keen, accurate worker; any district; disengaged. Apply "E. H. L.," "Stanmore," Athelstan Road, Margate.

A SSISTANT; young; 7½ years' good-class experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing and Wireless. J. A. Bown, Jun., 118 Villas Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 33, requires berth, London district; excellent references; disengaged. "Statim," 66 Connaught Road, Willesden, N.W.

A SSISTANT, Junior, desires post; 4 years' experience; quick Counter; knowledge of Dispensing; good references. Brooker, 6 Belmont, West Malling.

A SSISTANT, 22, male, referred Poison Law, seeks post London district; Dispensing and Counter. Wallace, 52 Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.9.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 23; Private and N.H.I. Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; methodical; good knowledge of Photographic business; references on application. Apply "Rhei," 255/25, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 34, unqualified, seeks immediate engagement; excellent experience all branches, including Photography; Norfolk preferred, but not essential. 255/26, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; brisk Counter trade, Light Dispensing, Windows, Stock; satisfactory references; 40s., provinces; excellent general experience. "Lancs," 255/11, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, qualified, 27, tall and good appearance, desires change; London or district preferred; good Dispensing and Counter experience with large provincial firms; excellent references. 254/30, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 23; unqualified; experienced; knowledge Optics, Photography; disengaged shortly; Manchester preferred, but not essential. 255/2, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, age 26, single, desires position of scope for good, all-round ability in Salesmanship, Photography, Window-dressing, etc; North London district preferred, but not essential; good reference. J. Martin, 56 East Hill, Dartford, Kent.

A SSISTANT, unqualified (53), experienced Dispensing and Retail; dlsengaged; can interview; £3, outdoors. "Statim," 256/23, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.-Junior, age 20, seeks post in good-class Dispensing business. Jones, 62 Lyndhurst Road, Hove, Sussex.

PRISTOL, Bath, or near.—Capable, qualified Assistant requires permanency as Manager or Senior; 30; married; excellent ail-round experience; good references; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 121 Chesterfield Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol.

BRISTOL or District.—As Branch Manager or qualified Assistant; age 24; country and high-class city experience. 254/36, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN (both qualifications) desires position with established Chemist-Optician or Branch Managership; capable, conscientious worker; highest references. 254/34, Office of this Paper.

DENTIST, with Drug Trade experience, desires part-time position, Operator-Dispenser; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturdays; state salary offered. 255/31, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED end this week.—Qualified (Minor, 1912) seeks engagement where good West-End and Continental experience would be of service. Apply "Minor." 39 Lisson Street, W.Z.

DISENGAGED; qualified; Manager or Locum; thoroughly experienced. Wire "Chemist," 42 Shepberd's Bush Road, Hammersmith, W.6.

DISPENSER, qualified, seeks post with Chemist or Doctor; experienced Clinical Chemistry and Bacteriology. "C.," Langdale Gardens, Headingley, Leeds.

DISPENSER (lady), qualified, experienced, wishes post with Gloucester Terrace, W.

G. L. CLUTTERBUCK, 81 Pembroke Road, Walthamstow, is now disengaged; locum or permanent; tall; single; well-educated; good address; unregistered; 39; twenty years' London and provincial experience; used to sole charge; references guaranteed; good Counterman and Dispenser; knowledge of Photography.

GENTLEMANLY youth desires Apprenticeship in Mauchester district; passed Preliminary; age 16. "Junior," 38 Clifton Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

HIGHLY experienced Dispenser seeks engagement with Doctor or Pharmacy; Book-keeping undertaken; well recommended; would undertake Locum work at short notice. Letters and telegrams, "Pharmacist," 49 Grange Park Road, Leyton, E.10.

IMPROVER, 22, tall, Part I Minor, requires situation for six months. "C. F. B.," c/o C. Bayley, Chemist, Frinton-on-Sea.

 $IMPROVER\ requires\ situation;\ 3\ years'\ good\ Rotail\ and\ Photographic\ trade;\ age\ 19;\ tall,\ energetic,\ aud\ willing;\ good\ reference.\ 252/35,\ Office\ of\ this\ Paper.$

IMPROVER, age 22, seeks experience; knowledge of Dispensing and Photographic trade; excellent reference; Yorkshire preferred. "Preliminary," 256/14, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 20; good appearance and address; 4 years' all-round experience; second week in December; London preferred, but not essential. 252/28, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, recently completed apprenticeship, good all-round experience, seeks bertb; good references. Edmunds, 59 George Street, Barry Docks.

JUNIOR Assistant, 20, seeks opening; all-round experience, height 5 ft. 11 in.; well recommended. Herbert, 72 Plimsoll Road, Finsbury Park, N.

JUNIOR (lady). 4 years' Dispensing and Counter experience, requires post within travelling distance of home. K. Walton, 42 Westbourne Avenue, Gateshead.

LADY Dispenser (Minor) requires post in London or district; experienced; Chemist or Doctor. Apply 250/9, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Hall Certificate) requires post, London suburbs, it Hospital or Dispensary, under Pharmacists; moderate salary for good experience. "Camphora," 130 Sutton Court Road Plaistow, E.13.

LADY, Hall Certificate, desires post; give time for furthe experience. Brookes, 57 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham

LADY Dispenser and Book-keeper (Minor) desires post will Doctor or Institution; West London preferred. Write P.C.B. 9/33, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser; part or full time; Hall; 2½ years' experienc Dispensing. Murdoch, 56 Abingdon Road, W.8.

LADY, Apothecaries' Hall, Part I Minor, 12 months in shot desires further experience; Gloucester district preferred "K. A.," Kingston, Longford, Gloucester.

ADY Dispenser (Minor), 26, requires post in Hospital, Instantion or with Chemist (no counter work if possible); years' experience; disengaged at once; London district preferred 254/15, Office of this Paper.

ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall Certificate) requires evoling work with London Chemist or Doctor; preferably S.V district. Apply, 256/9, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; abstainer; wide experience capable and trustworthy. A. J. Paynter, 7 Hampstee Road, Bristol.

DISPENSER-BOOK-KEEPER.—Will any Doctor, Chemist or Institution give young lady work (Hall)? Very urgently needed; widowed mother to help support; Locum experience (Hospital); good testimonial. "Tieve Tara," Egham

LOCUM; disengaged; elderly Scotsman; full qualifications; will take long or short engagements. Write "T.," 39
Argyle Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

LOCUM work by R.P.U. Locum; highest references; or permanency in Wholesale, Retail or Sundries where capital up to £1,000 could be invested in return for post offering advancement for keen and efficient service. 254/23, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or permanent (50); qualified Chemist; disengaged 13th inst; excellent references. "Chemist," 3 Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, N.

LONDON-Qualified, as Manager, Locum, or part-time, or Wholesale in position of trust and responsibility; abstainer; reliable; good writer. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Road, 8.E.11.

M.P.S., ELDERLY, long experience, energetic, well conview half fare; easy berth, easy terms. "Dens," 21 Waldeck Road, Nottingham.

M.P.S. -MANAGERSHIP wanted; permanent or temporary; over 25 years' experience, City and West-End. 255/34, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; London or suburbs; speaking French; best experience. P.C.B. 9/10, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Senior, Locum; capable, trustworthy; recommended; experienced all classes and brauches. "Chemicus," 112 Lloyd Street, Greenhays, Manchester, S.

MANAGER, qualified, 33, Scotsman, married, abstainer, 19 years' excellent experience all branches, wishes to meet Pharmacist who requires reliable, trustworthy Manager; with view to gradual succession preferred. 254/25, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior (qualified) in good-class Retail and Dispensing; Chester, Wirral, or N. Wales Coast preferred. Apply 256/3, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (or near).—Tall; unregistered; 20 years' experience; highest references; permanent or Locum. Sumner, 41 Mercer Grove, Hulme, Manchester.

MANCHESTER District—Pharmacy Student desires parttime or evening employment; all-round experience; eight years. Johnstone, 12 Eileen Grove, Rusholme.

OPTICAL Student (qualified Chemist) desires berth with Chemist Optician in order to perfect optical knowledge; well up in Photography; at liberty; moderate salary. C. O. Lawrence, Market Place, Loftus, Yorks...

PART-TIME, evenings, Dispensing or Counter; excellent references. Martin, 16 Dundalk Road, S.E.4.

PART-TIME.—Lady Dispenser, Minor, desires morning post, five or six hours daily, Hospital, Surgery, Chemist, Laboratory, Institution; London. 255/37, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, elderly, but active, requires a situation in the Manchester district, where his services would be of value; salary not so much a consideration as occupation; willing to invest in a genuine concern. 255/19, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST and qualified Optician, Registered Dentist, 20 years' experience all classes, seeks Managership; expert Photography and Prescribing, accurate Dispenser, Window-dresser; abstainer; married; permanency or Locum; would invest small sum, view succession. "Pharmacist," 45 Crompton Road, Tipton, Staffs.

PHARMACIST (woman); disengaged; good Retail experience, with some knowledge of Bacteriology; North-West London preferred or Southern Counties. 254/9, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Chemists.—Young man, 26, seeks appointment as D. and P. Working Manager; good Developer and Gaslight Printer; 11 years' Amateur experience, 2½ years with Photographic Chemist; would open up photographic department for anyone starting that line; willing to take over stock-keeping, window-dressing and salesman for toilet department during winter months. H. Hillerby, 126 St. John's Avenue, Bridlington.

QUALIFIED male as Manager or Assistant; young; tall; energetic; abstainer; married; 10 years' first-class experience, Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing, and Salesmanship; excellent references; would enter Wholesale. 250/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 35, desires situation in or near London; reliable Dispenser; good references. Neale, 15 London Road, High Wycombe.

QUALIFIED, 30, requires permaneucy; Manager or Schior; good all-round experience; excellent references; Liverpool or district preferred. "Pharmacist," 9 Neilson Road, St. Michael's, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED, 25, as Assistant or Manager; South London district preferred; excellent references. Grimwade, 171 Ravenscroft Road, Beckenham.

QUALIFIED Chemist wants position; experienced, reliable Dispenser; moderate salary; London only. "Pharmacist," 1 Abbeville Road, S.W.4.

QUALIFIED (1911); Manager or Assistant (view to succession entertained); married; experienced; competent and reliable; disengaged; interview. Write to "C. E. B.," 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED; young; energetic; shortly diseugaged; Bristol or near preferred; all-round experience. Ford, Cambridge Batch, Flax Bourton, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist, 25, experienced, tall, desires engagement; London or provinces. Jones, "Cartref," Tymaen, Cwmavon, Port Talbot, Glam.

QUALIFIED (22), disengaged, desires post as Assistant Counter; high-class Dispensing, Photography. Thomas, Post Office, Boncath, Pem., South Wales.

QUALIFIED Optician, with thorough knowledge of Chemistry, desires position in or uear. London; up-to-date experience and methods. 255/5, Office of this Payer.

QUALIFIED, 22; tall; good-class experience, Counter, Dispensing and Photography; Midlands or North preferred. 254/55, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, as Manager, seeks change; experienced all branches of Pharmacy and Photography; live, energetic; good Salesman; age 30; married. 254/10, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; good experience; keen Salesman; highest references; middle-aged; tall, energetic; good appearance. "R.," 33 Hailsham Avenue, Streatham Hill.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; 30 years' good experience; 4½ years present situation (Liverpool or district preferred); good references; at liberty any time; married; permanency. 126 Walton Village, Walton, Liverpool.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; 16 years' good-class, all-round experience; Locum or permanency. "Disengaged," 255/260, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; all-round experience; Photography; neat and capable; excellent references; salary moderate. Write 256/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by young and energetic qualified lady, position in good-class Pharmacy; Worcestershire preferred; reliable Dispenser, keen Saleswoman, good knowledge of Photography; excellent testimonials; disengaged. Fowles, Dunclent House, Kidderminster.

YOUNG lady requires post as Dispenser to Chemist or Doctor; unqualified; small salary accepted to gain experience. 255/40, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 16 words or less, prepaid.

A.I.C., 43, married; educated Public School; good know-Chemist, 8 years' Manufacturing Chemist. M.L. 5977/22, Office of this Paper.

A SMART Salesmau, with excellent Retail experience, desires to represent a house which has something good to sell; Iondon or Home Counties, 48; smart appearance; excellent references. 256/70, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, 28, seeks permanent post, Laboratory or Wet Counter; unqualified; disengaged; excellent testimonials. 2 Duke Street, West Hartlepool.

ANALYTICAL or Research Chemist; Works or Private Practice; 27; B.Sc. Lond.; first-class honours Chemistry; some knowledge French; 3 years' Articled Pupil, Laboratory Analytical and Consulting Chemist; experience in manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations; has also some experience as Public Analyst, Foods, Drugs, Water Supply, Sewage, Medical Analysis, etc. M.L. 49250, Office of this Paper.

B. S.C. HONOURS (CHEMISTRY), A.R.C.S. (Chemistry), A.I.C.; some knowledge French; 24; 12 months' experi-ence manufacture and application of Industrial and Laboratory Filter Papers; open to take any suitable post. M.L. 70954, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (Research or Works); 23; B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C.; some experience as Pupil Assistant, Public Analyst and as Analyst with fine Chemical Manufacturers. M.L. 25853, Office of this Paper,

TARLY in New Year.—Practical Manufacturing Chemist desires post; Manufacturing or Commercial; qualified; 14 years' first-class Wholesale and Manufacturing experience in position of responsibility; good experience also in Retail; accustomed to controlling large staff, galenicals, chemicals, toilets, modern plant; recommended for any position of trust requiring pharmaceutical and chemical knowledge. 252/32, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN, keen Salesman, open to offers from Houses of repute for immediate engagement; connection Wales and West of England; sound knowledge of the Retail; first-class credentials; young, energetic, of good address; qualified. Apply "Vlyus," 255/17, Office of this Paper.

ABORATORY Assistant; P.B. Private Formula, Toilet Pre-parations; capable and reliable; moderate salary, "R.A.M.C.," 29 Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.14.

PART-TIME Representation.—Advertiser open to act for good selling line, not-clashing with Fine Chemicals; connection, Retail Chemists, Stores, etc.; many years' experience. P.C.B. 10/23, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, long experience of Wholesale and Manufacturing in London and the provinces, desires responsible post now or at end of year. Apply P.C.B. 10/15, Office of this Paper.

DESIDENT Representative required for Lancs. and Yorks. by old-established firm of Pill and Tablet Manufacturers; aged 30.40; must be experienced, with good connection; applications (treated confidentially) must give full details and be accompanied by photo; only first-class men who can work need apply. 33/55, Office of this Paper.

TECHNICAL and Research Chemist, 33; married; has held post as Chief Assistant to leading Consulting Chemist five years; extensive experience; specialises in Acids, Oils, Sugar, Metallurgy; good organiser. M.L. 1469/23, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman requires position as Representative with first-class house, having had several years' experience on the road in Drug trade; South Coast ground preferred. 245/17, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Man, Minor I, thorough knowledge French, would like position Manufacturing or Analytical Laboratory; excellent reference. "G. Y.," 54 Culverden Road, S.W.12.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

YOUNG Chemist, over 20 years' residence in China, wishes to represent firms dealing in Drugs, Proprietary Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Druggists' Sundries; has small capital, and is well connected with Dispensaries and Hospitals in China; reads and writes Chinese. Address, E. Baker, 206 Dixwell Road, China, China.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL UNION

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants) AIDS AND PROTECTS those employed in all Branches of the Drug Trade.

(Public Services—Retail—Wholesale—Manufacturing)
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PHARMACY Fittings, Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Warcases, Counters, Silent Salesmen, Showcases; bargain price Write inquiries. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 95 O Street; London, E.C.1.

S ECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & Cl 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

LIMITED COMPANY FORMATION—hands, get my quotation. I specialise in Chemist, and tradesmen private companies and quote inclusive charge; no extras. A. B. Slack, 180 Garston Old Road, Liverpool.

MAHOGANISED FETTINGS.—Complete set. 12 ft. Drug I ting, 44 drawers; 9 ft. Wall Case; 10 ft. Serving Count 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; Perfume Case and De 4 ft. Counter Case; two 4 ft. nests Counter Drawers; st solled. Low price for the lot. GEORGE COOK, Shopfitter, Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1.

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2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

FOR DISPOSAL,

GALVANIC BATTERY (Coxeter), good condition, 52s.
Savage, West Ville, Rawdon, near Leeds.
CHEMICAL BALANCES in glass and mahogany case, by Oling, set braes and platinum weights in grains, in excell condition; bargain, 5 guineas; also set (6) Fletcher's Then hydrometers, 10s. 252/25, Office of this Paper.

WANTED,

MICROSCOPE, § in., § in. objectives; as new; £5. Clark, Lydford Road, W.9. SHOP ROUNDS required. Send particulars to 254/29, Of

SHOP ROUNDS required. Send particulars to 254/29, Of of this Paper.

MICROSCOPIG—Wanted, Oil Immersion Lens. Particul E. L., 18 Formosa Street, W.9.

PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; send priced list. Gov Bookseller. 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham.

CODEX. MARTINDALE Pharmaceutical Formulas. Recent, Apothecaries Weights. Dennis, Chemist, Northampton. RADIUM SALT, pure of Residues, old Applicators, etc. Apharmison Glew, Radium Laboratories, 156 Clapham Rc S.W.9.

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Ferry.

or. 1 GALLON Second-hand Tincture Press required; don action preferred. Give full description and lowest price 33/77. Office of this Paper.

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Printed for the Proprietors by The Avenue Press (L. Urcott Gill & Son, Ltd.), 55 to 57, Drury Lane, W.C.2, and Publish by the Proprietors, Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., at 42, Cannon Street, in the City of London.—Nov. 10, 1923. [5]

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Here "Elfrida" is made—the perfume that is the vogue just now. Although comparatively new on the market "Elfrida" has quickly climbed to a high rung on the ladder of public fame and every week sees our output of this delightful perfume increasing. Its sale is reserved to Pharmacists.

As many pharmacists are interested in perfumery, and many have ideas for odour which they cannot express, a which they cannot express, a few, occasionally, produce experimentally an odour which they think will appeal to their customers. It is, however, quite a different thing the mixing of a small quantity of various oils and quantity of various oils and essences in a measure, to the producing of a finished per-fume, with its problem of

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We shall appreciate the opportunity of quoting for any odour or quantity of perfume, face cream otto, etc., etc., you may require. We can both match your sample and make suggestions to you.



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Sample 7½d.60/- per gross P.A.T.A. prices

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A series of triple extracts in
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A cheaper quality of bulk perfume, same odours as above, supplied.

20 oz. . . 22/- per bottle 10 , . . 11/3 ,, 5 ,, . . 6/- ,,

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One quality only is packed in three sizes. Super quality, delightfully refreshing and pleasing.
Watch Shaped Flasks
12/6 per doz.
20z. 33/6 "
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In Bulk.
20 0z. 22/- per bottle
10 " 11/3 "
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Otto " part S.V.R. 20 parts
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A real old English, fully-matured lavender water of delightful fragrauce.

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A non-greasy preparation, the stimulating action of which is obtained by simple application to the affected part, without friction. Full directions for use are given on the label.

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